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The Restorer of permanent Natural Black Colour Patronised by Rajas, Maharajas, Europeans and Indian genirles.
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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 168 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
INDIAN MERCANTILE
INSC. CO., LTD.
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For Life, Fire & Accident.
INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Bombay Not A Dry City Now

Import Of Country Liquor And Toddy Permitted

GOVT. EXPLAIN POLICY ABOUT PROHIBITION

Proposals Provide For Relief Against Property Tax

APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT AGAINST HIGH COURT DECISION

The Government of Bombay propose to apply for a certificate to appeal to the Federal Court against the judgment of the High Cout. In the meanwhile import into the Prohibition Area any quantities of country liquor and toddy—though secured at enhanced prices outside the area—is permitted; but their sale is prohibited. The sale of foreign liquor to the public will be permitted. This is the new policy the Government of Bombay have adopted of pending a comprehensive Prohibition Act to replace the Abkari Act by the Legislature.

GOVT. PROPOSALS

In an official statement the Government review the legal position created by the recent High Court Judgment and explain the procedure which they have decided to adopt in regard to prohibition. The Government's policy in effect is stated as under:—

Drinking Permitted: Sales Prohibited

There will be no restrictions on the purchase, or possession of foreign liquor by any private individual, but its sale except by licensed vendors will be punishable.

In Bombay and its suburbs no country liquor or toddy will be on sale anywhere (except for sacramental liquor sold at the four Government depots) and sale by any private person will be punishable.

Special Duty On Country Liquor & Toddy

A person may bring into Bombay and Salsette country liquor or toddy only provided that he has previously paid a special excise duty and obtained a receipt from an Excise Officer for the amount paid. If a person is found bringing in country liquor or toddy without a pass for it he will be liable to prosecution. If he has paid the excise duty, he may possess the duty paid liquor for his own private use. But its sale will be punishable.

The rates of duty will be notified shortly; that for Bombay will probably be Rs. 6 a quart bottle for country liquor of 40 deg U. P. and Re. 1 for toddy.

The income derived from the additional excise duty will be utilised to give relief against the Property Tax.

PROHIBITION BEFORE FEDERAL COURT

The Government of Bombay considers it desirable to explain, for the information of the public the present position regarding the prohibition of the possession of intoxicants in Bombay and other "Prohibition" areas in the light of recent legal decisions.

In criminal Reference No 75 of 1940 (that is to say, the judgment delivered on July 1), the Bombay High Court held that the notification issued on 17th July, 1939, under Section 14B(2) of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, prohibiting the possession of intoxicants in Bombay City, was not validated by Bombay Act VI of 1940 (the Governor's Act) and was ineffective. The High Court also stated that it was beyond the powers of the Provincial Legislature to enact any law prohibiting possession of intoxicants in such a way as to encroach upon the right to import and export across the Customs frontiers.

Previous to this legal decision, the Government of Bombay had in view making certain changes in the policy of prohibition, as the result of the experience gained since it has been in force. These changes were intended to maintain prohibition for country liquor and toddy, but would have altered the regulations in respect of foreign liquor with the object of making them more acceptable to those who had been accustomed to foreign liquor. These contemplated changes have now to be reviewed and made to conform

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 5.)

NAZI ORDER ON AMERICA

LONDON, July 14.

The State Department in Washington has received a German order that all Diplomatic and Consular Missions in Belgium Netherlands, and Luxembourg must leave by to-morrow. The State Department has not yet sent any reply to this communication.—Reuter.

SOVIET LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

MOSCOW, July 14

The Eight-million Rouble Loan of the Third Five Year Plan has been over-subscribed by 10,60,000 roubles within eleven days, according to the Tass Agency.—Reuter.

LEAVE JINNAH AND HIS LEAGUE TO THEIR FATE

PESHAWAR, July 14.

At its meeting, the Peshawar District Congress Committee resolved unanimously to request the Indian National Congress not to negotiate with Mr. Jinnah or with his League till he makes amends for the "insulting and arrogant attitude displayed by his reply to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad."

The meeting asked the Frontier Members of the A.I.C.C. to move a resolution to this effect in the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Poona.

A decision was also arrived at to intensify the recruitment campaign for Khudai Khidmatgar organisation.—A. P.

ADEN BOMBED: 6 CASUALTIES

ADEN, July 13.

Enemy planes bombed Aden today. No extensive damage was done. Two natives were killed, three slightly wounded and a British Corporal was slightly wounded.—Reuter.

Proposal For Jt. Protectorate Of 21 American Republics Before Havana Conference

NEW YORK, July 14.

A WASHINGTON DESPATCH TO THE "NEW YORK TIMES" SAYS THAT DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HAVE REVEALED THAT FAVOURABLE REACTION HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM ALL PAN-AMERICAN NATIONS TO THE CUBAN PROPOSAL THAT A JOINT PROTECTORATE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS OVER THE NEW WORLD HEMISPHERE POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS CONQUERED BY GERMANY. IT ADDS:

IT IS ANNOUNCED, THAT MR. CORDELL HULL WILL HEAD THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO HAVANA FOR THE CONFERENCE, BEGINNING ON JULY 20, AT WHICH DETAILS OF SUCH A PROTECTORATE ARE LIKELY TO BE SETTLED.—REUTER.

STOP PRESS: CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST

LONDON, July 14.

I can easily understand how sympathetic onlookers across the Atlantic or anxious friends in yet unravaged countries of Europe who cannot measure our resources or our resolve may have feared for our survival when they saw so many States and Kingdoms torn to pieces in a few weeks or even days by the monstrous forces of the Nazi war machine. But Hitler has not yet been withstood by a great nation with a will-power equal to that of his own. Many of these countries have been poisoned by intrigue before they were struck down by violence. They have been rotted within before they were smitten without. How else can you explain what has happened to France, to the French Army, to the French people.

In this Island we are in good health and in good heart. We have seen how Hitler prepared in scientific detail plans for destroying the neighbour countries of Germany. He had his plans for Poland and his plans for Norway; he had his plans for Denmark, he had his plans all worked out for the doom of the peaceful and trustful Dutch and of course of the Belgians. We have seen how the French were undermined and overthrown. We may, therefore, be sure that there is a plan perhaps built up over years for destroying Great Britain which after all has the honour to be his main and foremost enemy.

All I can say is that any plan for invading Britain which Hitler made two months ago must have had to be entirely recast in order to meet our new position.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

Terrific Battle Over Dover

BR. FIGHTERS CHASE NAZI BOMBERS

Successful R. A. F. Raids On German Objectives:

LONDON, July 14.

There was a terrific aerial battle miles above the Channel off South-east England this afternoon. When enemy raiders approached the coast anti-aircraft guns opened fire. Then British fighters roared into action.

The sky was filled with white bolbs from bursting shells, and the rattle of machineguns mingled with the roar of the planes' engines. So far one Nazi plane is believed to have been shot down.

EYE-WITNESS' STORY

An eye-witness states that the battle began when German dive-bombers attacked a convoy off the shore. Four German bombers are now believed to have been shot down by British fighters which broke up the attack and drove the raiders back across the Channel.

One German bomber was seen to dive towards the sea with smoke pouring from it. The pilot baled out at a height of about a thousand feet and parachuted down to the sea.

The battle ended with a Spitfire chasing two bombers out to the sea. It is believed it brought down one of the bombers and then went in pursuit of the other.

12 Nazi Aircraft Destroyed

An Air Ministry 'communique' states: "R. A. F. fighters engaged a number of enemy aircraft over the Straits of Dover this afternoon and shot down three bombers and three fighters.

"It can now be stated that one of our fighters engaged and shot down another enemy bomber in the morning.

"These additions bring the total number of enemy aircraft destroyed to-day 12 (6 bombers and 6 fighters). Only one of our fighters was lost during the day".

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON EMDEN

LONDON, July 13.

Petroleum sheds, factory buildings and docks were heavily bombed during the raid on Emden carried out last night by R.A.F. bombers. Approximately twenty tons of heavy bombs were spaced over the target area and many fires and explosions were observed.

There was excellent visibility and no difficulty was experienced by pilots in locating objectives. Over the target itself, fire from anti-aircraft batteries was intense. Nevertheless each aircraft taking part on the raid located its taget and bombed it successfully.

Other aircraft attacked dockyards at Kiel, where bombs were seen to burst on the side of the Canal. One salvo of high explosive bombs was followed by a brilliant flash and a huge explosion.

Soon after dawn this morning the offensive was resumed by the R.A.F., the first objective being the Evere Aerodrome on the outskirts of Brussels. Later military objectives in Rhineland were attacked, while other bombers attacked concentrations of barges lying between Brugs and Ostend. Many barges were damaged and hits with heavy calibre bombs also registered on canal banks.

Bombers Over German Objectives

An Air Ministry 'communique' states:—"On Saturday evening aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked various objectives in

Continued on Page 5 Col. 7.

NAZI DOMAIN OVER EUROPE

Burma Road To China

Britain May Agree To Close It For Period Of Three Months

LONDON, July 14.

It is pointed out in London that negotiations are still proceeding in Tokyo with regard to the closure of the Burma Road to China.

It is stated that the negotiations now going on are aimed at a general settlement and the Burma Road question is only one of the many.

It is stated that for a limited period of three months the road might be closed. After that period Great Britain will review the situation and have liberty of action.—Reuter.

NO ROOM FOR SMALL NATIONS INCAPABLE OF SURVIVAL

BERLIN, July 13.

An article in the "Boersen Zeitung", which gives a hint of the "New Europe" which Nazis have in mind says: "It is completely reconcilable with the honour of a small nation to be under the protection and leadership of the German Reich. Europe is too small to be broken up as hitherto into numbers of small units incapable of survival or even divided into hostile camps, which through suicidal wars jeopardise Europe's position in the world."—Reuter.

JAPAN ASPIRES TO BE GERMANY OF ASIA

TOKYO, July 14.

A German-Italian-Japanese military alliance is urged by the newspaper "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" which says that Japan must make the conclusion of such an alliance the highest object of her diplomacy. Such an alliance would enable Japan "to ensure an economic bloc in East Asia by pursuing her south region policy."

The alliance should be brought about before the opening of Germany's general offensive against Britain. Japan should then readjust relations with the Soviet Union along the lines of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. The newspaper further advises Government to take positive attitude in pursuing the south region policy with firm determination and resort to force if necessary, regardless of possible worsening of relations with the United States.—Reuter.

Alone We Fight: But Not For Us Alone

Any Hitler Plan To Invade Britain Made Two Months Ago Must Have Had To Be Entirely Recast, Says Churchill

LONDON, JULY 14.

Broadcasting to-night Mr. Winston Churchill said:

'All we can say is that any plan for invading Britain which Hitler made two months ago must have had to be entirely recast in order to meet our new position. We must prepare not only for summer, but for winter, not only for 1941, but for 1942 when the war will, I trust, take a different form from the defensive in which it has hitherto been bound."

A SAD TASK

In his broadcast speech this evening Mr. Churchill said:—

"During the last fortnight the British Navy, in addition to blockading what is left for the German Fleet and chasing the Italian Fleet, has had imposed upon it the sad duty of putting effectually out of action capital ships of the French Navy. These under the Armistice terms signed in the railway coach at Compiegne would have been placed within the power of Nazi Germany. The transfer of these ships to Hitler would have endangered the security both of Great Britain and the United States. We, therefore, had no choice but to act as we did and to act forthwith. Our painful task is now completed.

Although unfinished, the battleship "Jean Bart" still rests in a Moroccan harbour and there are a number of French warships at Toulon and in various French ports all over the world. These are not in a condition or character to disarrange our preponderance of Naval Power. As long, therefore, as they make no attempt to return to ports in Germany and Italy we shall not molest them in any way. Let us turn, therefore, to the future.

14TH JULY.

"To-day it is the fourteenth of July, the National Festival of France. A year ago in Paris I watched a stately parade down the Champs Elysee of the French Army and the French Empire. Who could foresee what the course of the year would bring. Who can foresee what the course of other years will bring? Faith is given to us as a help and comfort when we stand in awe before the unfurling scroll of human destiny and I proclaim my faith that some of us will live to see a 14th of July when a liberated France will once again rejoice in her greatness and in her glory and once again stand forward as a Champion of Freedom and the Rights of Man. When that day dawns, as dawn it will, the soul of France will turn with comprehension and with kindness to those Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, wherever they may be, who in the darkest hour did not despair of the Republic. In the meantime we shall not waste our breath or cumber our thought with reproaches. When you have a friend and a comrade at whose side you have faced tremendous struggles and your friend is smitten down by a stunning blow, it may be necessary to make sure that the weapon that is fallen from his hand shall not be added to the resources of your common enemy.

BEAR NO MALICE.

But you need not bear malice because of your friend's cries of delirium and gestures of agony. You must not add to his pain, you must work for his recovery. The association of interests between Britain and France remains. The cause remains, duty inescapable remains so long as our pathway to victory is not impeded. We are ready to discharge such offices of goodwill towards the French Government as may be possible and to foster trade and help the administration of those parts of the great French Empire which are not cut off from a captive France but which maintain their freedom. Subject to the iron demands of war which we are waging against Hitler and all his works we shall try so to conduct ourselves that every true French heart will beat and glow at the way we are carrying on the struggle, and that not only France, but all oppressed countries in Europe may feel that each British victory is a step towards the liberation of the continent from the foulest thraldom into which it has ever been cast.

LONG AND HARD WAR.

All goes to show that the war will be long and hard. No one can tell where it will spread. One thing is certain—peoples of Europe will not be ruled for long by the Nazi Gestapo nor will the world yield itself to Hitler's gospel of hatred and domination. And now it has come to us to stand alone in the breach and face the worst that the tyrant's might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve an unfailing purpose, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened. We are fighting by ourselves alone, but we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong city of refuge which enshrines the title deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to the Christian Civilisation; here girt about by seas and oceans where the navy reigns, shielded from above by staunchness and devotion of our airmen, we await undismayed the impending assault.

Perhaps it will come to-night. Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come. We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden and violent shock or what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged vigil. But be the ordeal sharp or long or both, we shall seek not terms, we shall tolerate no parley. We may show mercy, we shall ask none.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a fair and respectable Jain or Hindu virgin or widow (age not above 25) for immediate marriage by a gentleman of independent means, and income, and is a Gujarati businessman. Apply Box No. 13423, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Foreign returned, Govt. professional post holder, learned, very social, fond of world-wide tour and relation, young Hindu bachelor with assets and life policy, wants a suitable match of a wealthy or highly educated family. Apply with full particulars. Box No. 13417, "Bombay Chronicle."

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, other 392 hobbies arranged. Indian, Abroad Members; 9,249 (Both) Mrs. Shaabdane, Secretary Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad Deccan. (13411)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 6 Elec. and Mech. Engineers, 6 Doctors, 4 Lawyers, 8 Graduates and 4 Overseers to apply to No. 13432, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Physical Culture (Tutor) for Matunga Youngmen's Club, Matunga to take morning and evening classes. For Particulars apply to the Secretary of the Club. (13421)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow. Wanted a graduate in Engineering (Civil) to work as an Assistant Lecturer to the Subordinate classes. Salary from Rs. 75|- to Rs. 100|- according to merit. Apply to the Principal. (2950)

75. UPCOUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

Wanted for an Indian gentleman going Poona for change a furnished room, sitting and bath attached, light, sanitary conveniences, garden compound preferred, on monthly basis in clean quiet central locality in Camp area. Apply stating rent, locality, convenience, to Box No 100B, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

People wishing to learn motor-driving in fortnight. Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13418, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IN ORDER to comply with the altered Clearing Hours of the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House, our Business Hours with effect from 22nd July, 1940 will be as under:

ON WEEK DAYS
From 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ON SATURDAYS
From 10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

Allahabad Bank, Limited,
Bank of Baroda, Limited,
Bank of India, Limited,
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited,
Central Bank of India, Limited,
Indian Bank, Limited,
Union Bank of India, Ltd.

2968

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the stores detailed below:—

Asbestos yarn and packing, hooks, meat, split pins, mortar pans, brackets iron, bolts tower, rim locks, emery cloth, wire gauze, bolts and nuts iron, copper rivets, wood screws, staples galvanised, expanded metal, thimbles galvanised, wire iron, cans watering, basins, cisterns and closets flushing, urinals, ball, stop, bib cocks, semirotary pumps, chains crane, slugs chains, tackles differential, bath tubs, pressphan sheets wall plugs, acetylene lights glue marine, aluminium ingots, and sheets, brass fails and sheets, brass and copper rounds, spelter brass and copper, zinc, mica sheets, water meters, barrows hand steel, carts hand steel, hose leather, hose couplings and nozzles, fire hydrants, caulking yarn, cranes mobile truck etc.

The price of tender form (BN. 674) is Rs. 10|- per set of 2 copies and is not refundable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon. Cheques and stamps are not accepted. Omission to follow these instructions will result in delay in the issue of tender forms.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 25th July, 1940 and opened at 12 noon on the 26th July, 1940.

(2961)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy or Biochemistry at home. Prospectus: H. P. Institute, (Dept 3.) 12A, Chakrabere Road, North Calcutta. (13379)

141. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Advertiser, desirous of producing high class talkies and willing to invest own capital, wants influential financier-partner. Principals may apply, Box No. 13429, "Bombay Chronicle."

145. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Government Commercial Class (Elphinstone High School, Bombay). Students prepared for the full course for Government Commercial Diploma Examination and also in single subjects such as Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Evening Classes from 6 to 8 p m. for Matriculates Admissions made daily. (2854—D)

51 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Manufacturers Agent selling off stocks very cheap invites inquiries. Littell, 9, Aundh Road, Kirkee. (13426)

Legal Notices

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of July, 1940, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alterations of the said Company's objects in their Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General meeting of the Company held on the 5th day of June, 1940, which Resolutions are as follows:

"(1) That the Company be authorised and empowered to establish, promote or form a Provident Society or Societies being a body or bodies corporate or a company or companies having as its or their objects the carrying on of business which Provident Societies are or may from time to time be authorised by law to carry on, or any company or companies having as its or their objects the carrying on of the business of Life Assurance in all or any of its branches and which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company; and to acquire and take over as a going concern the business of any such Provident Society or company and all or any of its assets, and liabilities; and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any such Provident Society or company and to guarantee the payment of any securities issued by or any other obligations of any such Provident Society or Company; as it would be desirable and in the interests of the Company to have the aforesaid powers."

"(2) That the Company be authorised and empowered to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company, as it would be desirable and in the interests of the Company to have such power."

"(3) That the Company be authorised and empowered to procure itself to be registered or recognised in any foreign country or places, and for such purposes to make such investments and deposits as may be required by the laws of such country or place, as it would be desirable and in the interests of the Company to have such power."

"(4) That for the purposes aforesaid the following alterations be made in the Memorandum of Association of the Company, viz:—

(a) That in Clause 3rd the whole of the Clause after the words "The objects for which the Company is established are" be numbered as sub-Clause (a), and that the last line thereof running "and the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects" be deleted, and a semi-colon put after the immediately preceding word "object."

(b) That in the same Clause 3rd the following sub-Clauses be thereafter inserted as sub-Clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e), viz:—

(b) the establishing, promoting or forming a Provident Society or Societies being a body or bodies corporate or a company or companies having as its or their objects the carrying on of business which Provident Societies are or may from time to time be authorised by law to carry on, or any company or companies having as its or their object the carrying on of the business of Life Assurance in all or any of its branches and which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the Company; and the acquisition and taking over as a going concern of the business of any such Provident Society or Company and all or any of its assets and liabilities; and the taking or otherwise acquiring and holding shares or stock in any such Provident Society or company and guaranteeing the payment of any securities issued by or any other obligations of any such Provident Society or Company;

(c) the investment of and dealing with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company;

(d) procuring the Company to be registered or recognised in any foreign country or place, and for such purposes making such investments and deposits as may be required by the laws of such country or place; and

(e) the doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers of the said High Court on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1940, and any person interested in the said Company, either as a creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of any order for the confirmation of the said alterations under Section 12 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should appear at the time of hearing, either by himself or his attorney or his Counsel, for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's solicitors Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., of 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, India, on payment of the regulated copying charges of the same.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1940.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Solicitors for the Company.
(2943)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ERACHSHAW DOSABHAI TODIWALA has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her free from incumbrances of the under mentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road or Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 3/9 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 286, New No. 1977, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7441 and Cadastral Survey No. 711 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1817 and formerly Street No. 20 but now Street No. 79 and bounded as follows:—that is to say: on or towards the East by the house of Hirjibhai Hormusji Basauter, on or towards the West by the house of Pestonji Bejonji Thanawala, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, near Ardesir Dady Street and on or towards the South by the house of Pestonji Hirji Cooper.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1940.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

w 2969

HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.

HUNS' POPULAR FUN FARE

ARDHANGI
(THE BETTER-HALF)
17TH WEEK
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p. m. To-morrow
ZANANA SHOW 1-30 p. m.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 7 of 1940, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.

2962

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1940, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July, 1940.
2967

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY PURCHASE CIRCLE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that against most of the demands from the Naval Store Officer, H. M. I. N., Dockyard, Bombay, which are to be complied with urgently, tender notices will be exhibited on the Notice Board only, and no regular tenders will be issued to the firms.

Firms who are on the list of "Approved Contractors" with the Indian Stores Department, are, therefore, requested, in their own interests, to send their accredited representatives to see the Notice Board every day, if possible, twice, for taking down particulars and submit their tenders by due dates.

2966

HAS A MOTHER THE RIGHT TO KILL HER OWN SON?
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
"WOMAN"
Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR, And YAKUB.
Director:—MEHBOOB
TODAY AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Who pays the WAGES of SIN while the sinner escapes?

India Artists' Great Screenplay
BAHURANI
Answers this pertinent question
★ KISHORE SAHU
★ ANURADHA
★ ROSE
"A mirror of Indian Social Life"
—Bombay Chronicle
SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 1-45 P.M.
On Account Of
ASHADI EKADASHI
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Now in the 4th Flourishing WEEK
MINERVA

INDIAN TO MAKE FILM IN HOLLYWOOD

Story With Indian Background

SINGAPORE, July 12.

Mr. Homi Mistry, 23-year-old Indian motion-picture cameraman and technical adviser to a number of studios in Hollywood, is returning to India to gather material for a film with an Indian background which he hopes to produce when he returns to the film capital in about eight months.

He passed through Singapore yesterday, abroad the "President Garfield".

One of the first films he hopes to make on his return to Hollywood will be "the all pure", which has an Indian background. He may afterwards start work on "Bombay Nights", which will present the gay side of life in India. —A. P.

PARACHUTIST PRODIGY COMES TO GRIEF

SURAT, July 14.

A Maratha boy tried the experiment of landing from a forty feet high tree like a parachutist.

He took an umbrella, ascended a tree and jumped attempting to use the open umbrella as a parachute. He was seriously injured. —A. P.

"DAUGHTER OF IND"

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin's drama based on ancient Indian philosophy, took a long run in London and acquired an international reputation acted by a complete Western cast is now being produced in Bombay, with a group of extremely enthusiastic European amateurs. The idea behind it is to form a definite international theatre platform. The 3 Arts gave a show for a National Theatre in the St. Xavier's College before Atiya Begum left for America, early in 1939. The scheme has matured since into substantiality, and all who are devoted to high-class classical productions, are cordially invited to affiliate themselves with it. The Academy will have training centres in dramatic art, classical sangit, and all other departments connected with an ultra-modern production, flawless in technique and stage-craft. The stage is at a very low level in India to-day. Music has lost its glory, and to present a fine drama, taxes the mentality and efforts to an acute degree. Responding to the Governor's appeal, the 26th night's proceeds will go to the War Fund. The 25th July is the full dress rehearsal open to schools at half rates. The 27th, 28th, and 29th proceeds will be entirely devoted for the International Theatre. The prices are popular, and the tickets can be had from Capitol and Rose Company.

Lt. Col. Cambell Makes Progress

MIRANSHAH, July 14.

It is uderstood that Lt.-Col. Cambell Resident in Waziristan has made good progress after the operation in Razmak hospital, when fragments of bullet were extracted from his left arm and right wrist. His escort sepoy Jaffar of Tochi Scouts, whose injuries were severe, is believed to be out of danger.

More than a dozen arrests of outlaws have taken place in the Bannu District during the last few days.—A. P.

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"A DAY WITH THE INDIAN ARMY"

REAL FUNCTION OF LABOUR UNIONS

"C. R." On Need Of Maintaining Harmonious Relations

MADRAS, July 13.

It is a mistake to look upon Labour Unions as agencies merely to organise and conduct strikes, but they should be regarded as useful bridge to bring about contacts and good understanding between the employers and employees observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, speaking at the anniversary meeting of the Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union this evening.

While not ruling out strikes altogether, Mr. Rajagopalachariar emphasised that the relationship between the workers and the employers should be similar to that between a wife and husband and any hitch between them ought not to be allowed to assume undue dimensions. He suggested as a means to minimise strikes generally to grant more leave with pay to workers and the paying of wages fortnightly or weekly and that preferably in kinds.

WAR EFFORT

The annual report presented at the meeting referred to the European War and stressed the imperative need for everyone, particularly the workers of India, to fully co-operate with war efforts and help Britain to put down Hitlerism once for all. It also appealed to Britain to concede India's right to independence and establish popular Governments both at the Centre and in the Provinces, thereby creating enthusiasm in the people in their war efforts.—A. P.

Rajen Babu And Kustore Colliery Strike

PATNA, July 13.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay and Mr. Narayanjee, who have been deputed by the Provincial Congress Committee to watch the strike situation at the Kustore Colliery (Kharia Coalfields) and Mukutdhari Singh, who was arrested a few days ago under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the above strike and is released at present on bail, met Dr. Rajendra Prasad this morning and discussed with him the strike situation there.—A. P.

Plans For Village Gifted To Mahatma

PATNA, July 13.

Bidharwa in Ramnagar in North Bihar, a village presented to Gandhiji by the Raja of Ramnagar a few days ago will have a life size statue of Gandhiji, a dairy farm and a Cottage Industries Department according to tentative plans chalked out by the Raja.

A committee of five persons including Dr Rajendra Prasad and the Raja of Ramnagar it is understood will be constituted shortly to consider measures for giving effect to the above plans. —A. P.

Calcutta University's Reply To High Commissioner

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Replying to an inquiry made by the High Commissioner for India in London about the views of the different Universities in India regarding the recognition of the period spent by Indian students prosecuting their studies in England, for the purpose of completing their Degree courses in India, the Calcutta University has intimated that they will take into account the period of study spent by such students in English Universities for admission to the examinations conducted by the Calcutta University.—United Press

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO PRINCES

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, July 13.

H. H. the Jamsahib of Nawanagar who has been to Simla returned yesterday to Jamnagar.

In the course of discussions, the Viceroy is understood to have advised Princes through their Chancellor that in case Congress decides to participate in Central Administration the Princes should yield some powers to their subjects so that their representative could be accommodated in the Executive Council.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOMINEE TO HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

SIMLA, July 14.

The University of Bombay have nominated Mr. T. K. Shahani, Principal, Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, to represent them at the Seventeenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Baroda in December 1940, says a Press Note.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 11, 1996
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 9, 1359
Parsi: Bahman 14, 1309
Hightide: 9-08, 20-42
Lowtide: 2-21, 15-11
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

A. R. P. COURSE FOR DIVISIONAL WARDENS.

Lecture on "Behaviour and Essential Services" by Mr. A. S. Trollip, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m., Electric House, Fort.

PROF. DAMLE THANK VOTERS.

Prof. N. G. Damle thanks all friends and well-wishers who have contributed to his success in the Election to the Senate of the University of Bombay from the Registered Graduates Constituency by recording their highest preference votes in his favour.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

The prize distribution of Hind Mahila Samaj will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at Laxmi Bag. The educational Inspectress Miss Rustamji will preside. There will be vocal music by Mrs. Radhabai Joshi.

The President will distribute the prizes.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Dr. S. S. Ugrankar wishes to thank all his friends and well-wishers who supported his candidature for election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Registered Graduates' constituency and helped him to come out successful.

SARDAR PRITHVISINHJI IN VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Gandhi Chowk, Rashtriya Shala Road, Vile Parle to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. when Sardar Prithwisinhji will speak on "Duties of the Brave."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further exposition in Gujarati of the Vahishta Ishti Gatha (Yasna Ha 53) Strophe 1.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR ESSAY

The Muslim Progress Committee invites persons irrespective of sex, caste or creed, to write an essay on "Quran—A Perfect Guide for All." The essay should be in English and should not exceed 700 words. The writer of the best essay will be awarded a silver medal and Rs. 10 in cash. There is no entrance fee. Name, caste, age, sex and address of the competitor should be written on a separate sheet of paper attached to the article.

The decision of the Judges shall be final and binding on all competitors. The results will be announced in the August issue of the "Muslim Progress." The essay should be sent on or before the 23rd inst. at the following address:—The Editor, "Muslim Progress," Dr. Rajabally Patel House, 3, Jackeria Masjid Street, Bombay 9.

OPENING OF RADIOLOGICAL DEPT. OF KARNATAK HEALTH INSTITUTE.

Mr. Trimalrao Kaujalgi, Secretary of the Karnatak Health Institute of Hukeri Road had come to Bombay to request Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the Mayor, to perform the opening ceremony of the Radiological Department, i.e., X-ray photography and electrification of the Karnatak Health Institute. The Mayor has agreed to perform the opening ceremony on August 4. Dr. K. S. Mhaskar of Bombay will preside on the occasion. Karnatak leaders like Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Sjt. Diwarkar will attend the function.

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In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- per Phial with directions for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- per Phial will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

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Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan in Reno". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hitler—Beast of Berlin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Primrose Path". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

DO NOT BE SLAVES OF OTHERS EXPLOITING INDIA

Sardar Pleads For High Commercial Morality And Enterprise At The Opening Of Govindram Saksaria College

WARDHA, July 14.

"Business honesty, commercial morality and good character are the keys for a successful business career. Study world economics, develop business intellect, daring and enterprise, go ahead and increase resources so that India will be prosperous", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel opening the Govindram Saksaria College of Commerce at Wardha to-day.

Sardar Patel said: "Most Indian trader or merchants are either agents or speculators, and India is the slave of others exploiting her. With education, our earning capacity must be increased, and business intellect developed through such colleges which should produce practical men who with the acquiring of wealth will benefit their country and also serve India.

We are trying to win Swaraj without which trade and commerce cannot flourish.

In foreign countries, people who earn crores donate much for promoting a good cause and useful institution, while here wealthy people hesitate. I am sure India will have independence soon, when youths will be having ample opportunities for serving her, but we want at this juncture youths coming forward for serving and liberating mother India.

As the Congress had Mahatmaji as its leader in the political field, under whom India will achieve her goal, similarly business firms must have as their heads those having commercial morality and enterprising tact for success.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving for Bombay this evening.—A. P.

FIVE MORE DECLARED ENEMY FIRMS

SIMLA, July 12.

It is announced that all property, movable and immovable belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the following enemy firms are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:—

G. Martirosi and Company, Madras.
E. Francescato, East and West Insurance Building, Bombay.
Renzo Sala, Hairdresser, Simla.
V. Fucile and Company, Hairdresser, Bombay.
A Comba, Italian Confectioner, Bombay.—A. P.

Social Training Centre For Women

The Missionary Settlement for University Women will re-open its Social Training Centre for Women this week.

The course is specially intended for those who have a real spirit of social service and who wish to train themselves to be of effective use in the bettering of social conditions in India.

The course is open to matriculates and non-graduates preferably above the age of twenty.

Non-matriculates and others applying for admission to the course would all receive favourable consideration.

The certificate course will normally last for a full year and will comprise classes in the main principles of social work, the study of more specialised branches of social work such as Juvenile delinquency moral welfare, industry and labour.

There will be classes and practice in book keeping, record keeping and case work and lectures in psychology maternity and child welfare and other subjects.

The course will include practical work in connection with special institutions.

An examination will be held at the end of the course on the result of which a Social Training certificate will be awarded.

Classes will be held at the University Settlement and students so wishing may reside there and may avail themselves of the opportunities for sharing in house debates and discussions, lectures games, club evenings and other activities of the Settlement students' hostel.

It is hoped that women interested in social service will come forward and take advantage of this most useful training.

All inquiries about this course should be made to the Warden University Settlement, Reynold Road Byculla, Bombay.

All India Medical Licentiates' Association

A Standing Committee Meeting of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held on 15th and 16th inst. at Dr. U. Shesha Rao's Consulting Rooms, 91 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, to consider about the Recruitment of Medical Licentiates to the Emergency Branch of the Indian Military Department Donation to War Fund, etc., etc., Dr. Venkappa of Madras will preside.

BOATS LOADED WITH RICE CAPSIZE

NEGAPATAM, July 14.

Three boats loaded with 700 bags of rice belonging to a merchant capsized owing to heavy wind while crossing the bar opposite to Negapatam timber yard. About 150 bags were saved.—A. P.

The All-India Postal, R. M. S. and Telegraphs Co-operative Societies' Conference will be held in Madras on July 20 and 21.—A. P.

Kamatipura Demands

Removal Of Houses Of Ill-Fame

A mammoth meeting of the citizens of Kamatipura was held on Sunday evening on the Vithal Sayana Maidan, to urge upon the Government the desirability of the removal of houses of ill-fame around and in close proximity of the new Municipal Primary School at Suklaji Street, Kamatipura. Sir S. S. Patkar President of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association presided. The demand was unanimous on the part of all Communities of the locality.

Sir S. S. Patkar in the course of his speech, said:

"It appears that there is a strong awakening among the leaders of Kamatipura to improve the physical, moral, mental and educational advancement of the residents of this place. A Municipal school is constructed in this locality. It appears that the residents of Kamatipura number about 20,000 and there are about 1,000 buildings in the locality. Excepting the houses of ill-fame, all the rest are occupied by respectable people, mostly inhabited by building contractors and persons employed in the construction of buildings. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans are unanimous on the point that the places of worship and educational institutions should be immune from the influence of the prostitutes staying in the vicinity of these institutions. I have reason to believe that the demand made by the residents on this point will be granted by the authorities as early as possible.

Mr. S. K. Patil while urging the removal of legalised prostitutes from the vicinity of schools and places of worship referred to a scheme submitted before the late Congress Government to colonise the prostitutes outside the city limits.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt welcomed the move of the residents of Kamatipura. Children of the locality figured in large numbers before the Juvenile Court of the city not through their fault, but due to the environment forced on them.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appealed to the youngmen of the locality to carry on a raging and tearing campaign for the removal of the vice.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta welcomed the move of Mr. Silam, and suggested research into the question.

Mr. S. L. Silam while proposing a vote of thanks regretted the attitude of the Police Commissioner to the question. To a representation of the residents, he replied that it was not possible for him to do anything in the matter and advised them to remove themselves from the place! He hoped that the Government would bestow attention to this urgent problem.

Mr. Raghuvir Narayan Vinekar, of N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi, who came out first in First Class in the Bachelor Of Engineering Examination of the Bombay University this year. He won the James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize, the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Gold Medal and Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamwala Prize.

Karachi Jail Riot Sequel

Guard's Death In Hospital: Escaped Prisoner Surrenders

KARACHI, July 13.

One of the six jail guards who sustained injuries during the jail riot at Nawabshah earlier in the week is reported to have succumbed to the injuries in the hospital. The remaining one prisoner who escaped is stated to have ultimately surrendered to the police.—A. P.

LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS IN CITY

Advocate Challenges Validity Of Police Commissioner's Notification

Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, an Advocate of Bombay, challenged the validity of the Police Commissioner's notification in respect of lighting restrictions in Bombay, on behalf of a motor driver who was charged with violating the lighting rules, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday.

Mr. Gordhandas contended that the notification was 'ultra vires', that the rules went beyond the particular section of the Defence of India Rules under which they were issued, and also that the rule-making powers of the Central Legislature under Sec. 102 could not be delegated to a subordinate authority, including a provincial Government.

The Advocate pointed out that under Section 102 of the Government of India Act the Central Legislature did not have power to make any law for the provinces in respect of matters not included in Schedule 7 list 2 of the Act. The Defence of India was not included in that list. Still, the Central Legislature had passed the Defence of India Act and under the same Act, gave powers to the provincial governments to make rules and to delegate those powers to their subordinate authorities.

Mr. Gordhandas contended that as the Indian legislature had no power to make laws in respect of matters not mentioned in Schedule 7, list 2, (and the defence of India being one such matter) the notification under which the accused was charged was 'ultra vires'. He also submitted that Rule 52 (1-a) of the Defence of India Act gave power to regulate or prohibit lights of a specified description only and not all lignts in general, as the Commissioner's notification had done.

The Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambata adjourned further hearing of the case to July 16. Mr. Gordhandas had raised similar points in a case being heard by Mr. D. S. Babrekar.

MARRIAGE OF JAMNALAL'S DAUGHTER

WARDHA, July 13.

The marriage was celebrated to-day according to Vedic rites of the youngest daughter of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Among those present were Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hon. Brijlal Biyani. Mahatma Gandhi blessed the married couple who were dressed in Khaddar.—United Press.

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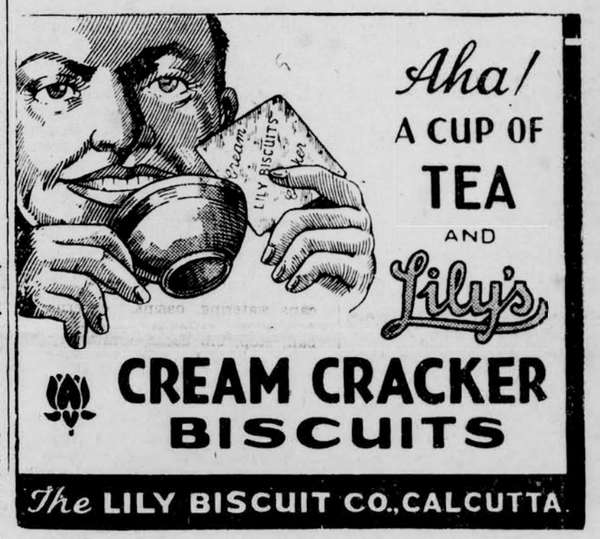

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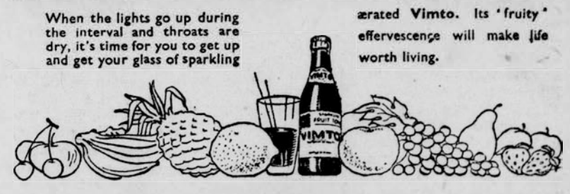

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Sind Pays For Fighter Plane

KARACHI, July 13.

One lakh of rupees has been sent to the Air Ministry in London for the purchase of a fighter plane from the Sind War Plane fund contributions, which at present total Rs. 1,26,000.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE INFANTRY FOR KING'S SERVICE

TRIVANDRUM, July 13.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has sanctioned the First Infantry, the Travancore State Forces being spared, when required for service with His Majesty's forces outside Travancore.

It is understood that from the date the unit leaves Travancore for such service, it becomes subject to the Army Act and the India Army Act.—A. P.

Civic Guards In Frontier

PESHAWAR, July 13.

The Frontier Government have decided that the Civic Guard in this province should consist of 3,790 men, 790 of whom will form the Urban Civic Guard for the cities of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Abbottabad and Mardan and the rest will be the Rural Civic Guard.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1940

NON-CO-OPERATION SPREADS

None will be surprised at the British Government's reply to Gandhiji expressing their unwillingness to accept his policy of complete non-violence in facing foreign aggression. When the Congress itself is unable to accept that policy at present, it was not to be expected that Britain would do better. It being assumed that the Congress policy in the struggle for freedom will continue to be non-violent and that every reasonable attempt should be made by Congress to extend the sphere of non-violence, the question of complete non-violence in all matters should not be allowed to divert attention from the all-important and urgent question of Indian independence. It is a pity that, while the British Government have promptly replied to Gandhiji's appeal to them regarding non-violence, they have not yet given any reply to the joint appeal by him and the Congress for an immediate declaration of India's Independence. It is possible at present to assume charitably that Government are still considering the demand, but if no definite reply is given by the end of this month, when the All-India Congress Committee meets, the Congress may safely proceed on the assumption that the demand is once again turned down.

Freedom And Co-operation

What precisely the Congress will do in such a contingency is a vital problem that must be seriously considered by all concerned even from now. It is obvious that, on the one hand, the Congress should not, during the continuance of the war, start any aggressive civil disobedience on a mass scale. It is equally obvious, on the other hand, that the present policy of non-co-operation will be continued. Even the Servants of India Society adopts a policy of non-co-operation, though partial. The Society has, in a public statement, declared itself unable to join War Committees or otherwise "to render enthusiastic co-operation". This is significant indeed, coming from a body pledged to maintain British connection as a divine dispensation. But what is of greater interest is the Society's reasoned defence of its non-co-operation. It substantially follows the Congress view. Indians, says the Society, "are naturally unable to throw all their energies into the task of defending the freedom which they do not possess themselves and which it is not certain that successful termination of the war would bring to them. The inhibition is psychological and cannot be overcome by discourses on the righteousness of the Allied cause." The Society also points out that "if India even for the time being forgets what she owes to the cause of freedom of her own sons, unstinted help that she may give to England would be regarded as a sign of her contentment with British rule and used as an argument for keeping her in her present bondage."

Wanted A Declaration

The Society does not state definitely its demand. It only vaguely suggests that "exhortation about freedom must give place to practical measures, which will be proof of England's readiness to transfer power to Indian hands." But what of the promise of Dominion Status given by Britain? The Society follows the Nationalists in the view that "the promise of Dominion Status within the shortest period does not remove the apprehension that India may be made to pass through a long period of transition". We gather from this that the Society demands a declaration of full Dominion Status to be conferred within a fixed period. This is doubtless much below the demand of the Congress. But if it may be assumed that full Dominion Status of the Westminster variety is virtual independence, the difference between the two demands is much less than is apparent. Nor is it necessarily beyond the possibility of being bridged by a satisfactory settlement. But negotiations for a settlement can be seriously considered only if Britain makes a definite unequivocal offer worth consideration. If any such offer is contemplated, it must be made before the next meeting of the Working Committee.

Creating "New Europe"

The Germans and the Italians have been indulging in chicken-counting or playing at world making. Certain things emerge, if not quite clearly at least noticeably, from their tentative efforts. Firstly, France, so far as they are concerned, is doomed, inspite of the Fascism of Marshal Petain and M. Laval—incidentally we hear for the first time about "the heated discussions of French Parliamentarians at Vichy", but we have no doubt that we will have, gradually, even more interesting revelations, not only about the discussions but also about those incredible majorities. Both Italy and Germany are agreed that France will have to surrender her Empire to the victors. Moreover, France, confined to Europe and reduced to a third class Power, will have to accept the domination of Germany, economic and otherwise, "for centuries." How the people of France and, particularly, the French leaders and armies in the Colonies can accept this we do not know.

Secondly, the whole of Europe has to be built up "from the ruins of Versailles". But the two partners in the Axis appear to differ as regards the basis and method of this rebuilding. Italy has been pointedly hinting that the future should be settled jointly by and for both the partners, while the dominant partner seems to be equally pointed in ignoring this hint. This difference may or may not give rise to complications, but the point of immediate importance is that the Axis War aims have been virtually announced. They are based on the theory that it is the Axis which will dispose of the future of Europe—without any reference to any other Power. How this future will be disposed of is fairly plainly indicated by the *Boersen Zeitung* according to which "it is completely reconcilable with the honour of a small nation to be under the protection and leadership of the German Reich". This means, in other words, that the whole of Europe will be brought either under direct protection of the German Reich or under its indirect leadership. This Europe includes not only Western and Central Europe but also Scandinavia and the Balkans. All this is, of course, in the nature only of a Nazi ambition—Germany has not won the war yet. But a question which forcefully suggests itself is: Do the Russians realise the meaning and implications of the Axis War aims in terms, at least, of their interest and safety?

Cheap Vulgarity

We doubt if any one has read Mr. M. A. Jinnah's telegram to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad without a feeling of regret, even nausea, at the cheap vulgarity which has been exhibited by a man who, claiming to be the custodian and champion of Muslim culture, should have defied ordinary obligations of a gentleman. We do not want here to say anything about Mr. Jinnah's mentality, political or otherwise, nor does Maulana Abul Kalam Azad need any defence against Mr. Jinnah's effusion—Mr. Jinnah himself has effectively done it. And we agree with Mr. Asaf Ali's comments on the telegram. But we do want to ask Muslim Leaguers how long they are going to suffer subserviently not only the political disservices of their Leader but also his lack of good manners. Have *they* lost both their patriotism and their self-respect?

Insurance Against War Risk

(By POPATLAL M. SHAH)

Along with the many uncertainties and upheavals that war has brought on this world, the security and safety to life and property is equally in jeopardy. In order, therefore, to keep immune life and property from being damaged or destroyed, means have to be found out to cover the cost for a likely destruction through enemy action. Ordinarily life against such accidental loss is insured, but, so far as property is concerned, it is rarely that people feel nervous until actually the possibilities of damage are on the horizon. The British Parliament visualising such a state of affairs of a great catastrophe, enacted a law called the Insurance against War Risk Act before the war actually started. India was not so apprehensive about war risks, but lately a feeling of nervousness and panic has crept in and the commercial community is busy devising means and ways to insure commodities against war risk. The danger of risk is greater at port centres and it would not be very long before we may read something concrete, emanating from the recent deliberations held at Bombay between the representatives of trade and commerce, on the one hand, and Government spokesmen, on the other. Before, however, we discuss the Indian situation let us study how and what legal or constitutional means the British Parliament have employed to ensure safety against this peril.

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While introducing the War Risk Insurance Bill in the House of Commons in July 1939, Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, observed that the bill was designed, in one way or the other, to fit the country for an emergency, should it ever arise, and added that it would be a great folly to pretend that even if such an emergency were to occur the losses consequent upon it would not be very heavy. The bill referred to above had its object to cover in various ways schemes to insure ships, cargoes in ships and commodities on land. Under clause (1) it was provided that the Board of Trade would draw its powers for reoinsurance against what are called King's enemy risks on ships and cargoes. The bill made provisions to insure cargoes and commodities against risk, in peace as well as in war times—the premium, of course, to vary according to time and circumstances and place. One special feature of the bill was that insurance was compulsory and while explaining away this aspect Mr. Stanley said:

> "In the original statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government, it was stated that this insurance would be compulsory in war time and in the scheme as it now appears it is left voluntary, although power to make it compulsory after the emergency, if we so desire, is included in the bill. The reason for that is that on reconsideration we did see certain difficulties in making the scheme for war time compulsory now. If you make a scheme of this kind compulsory, if you say everybody has to insure at the premium which you lay down, it really ceases to be insurance as we know it and becomes compensation financed by a measure of taxation. It is based on premiums, of course, but on premiums settled by the Government and made compulsory, and it therefore is really compensation and taxation rather than insurance."

In emphasising the advisability of making insurance compulsory, it is argued that, in the absence of the scheme being compulsory in war time, Government may have to finance scheme unless premiums were not forthcoming; the other point to be borne in mind is that voluntary insurance creates inequalities between trades. Certain traders, who would be in dangerous areas would feel themselves forced to insure and would consequently have to pay premium, while those in safer places would feel that they need not insure and thus could afford to sell commodities at a comparatively lower cost.

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The main features of the scheme in England are:

1. Where the value of a person's insurable goods does not exceed £1,000 insurance is voluntary. All persons insuring must insure for the full value of goods owned by them which are insurable under Part II of the Act.

2. Every person, who being by the order to insure, does not do so is liable to a fine not exceeding £100 and a further fine not exceeding £50 for every day on which the contravention continues.

3. Gas of the kind supplied by the public utility undertakings, water and electricity have been declared by order of the Board of Trade not to be goods insurable under Part II of the Act.

4. The provisions of Part II of the War Risk Insurance Act, 1939, relate to commodities such as eggs, milk, butter, cereals, fruit etc., if the value of the insurance of goods at any time exceeds £1,000.

(Certain goods such as livestock, trees, crops, plants are excluded from being insured, but immediately these are transferred to a dealer and warehoused or stored, they are protected).

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Having studied the main features of the Bill as it works after being placed on the Statute Book, let us now consider what conditions would suit Indian conditions and study the whole scheme in the light of the deliberations that were held recently at Bombay.

The commercial community's main contention in agitating over war risk insurance is persumed to be that freight to export commodities is not available and, in the absence of this facility, stocks are getting accumulated, which correspondingly have an adverse effect on the demand for those commodities. The whole process, finally, leads to the depressing of prices of those commodities. This is not to say that merchants—especially at the ports—are not afraid of damage due to air-raids to their commodities, but that plays a subordinate part while discussing the insurance scheme. Businessmen and merchants do feel that it is risky to purchase commodities from mofussil if the same can have no chance of being transported to European countries and to stock them as an alternative measure would be to always feel nervous and panicky about the likely loss they would have to suffer in case of emergencies. The whole process, therefore, is a vicious circle and the only remedy would be to insure against war risk. Such a measure, they urge is bound to give a fillip to the depressed prices of commodities

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Coming to the other aspect, viz., voluntary as opposed to compulsory insurance, there are two views on the issue. If the scheme is to be an All-India one, naturally, then, the premium at the port would be greater than in the interior, because situation at a port is more subject to an emergency than at a remote village. This would have more or less the same effect as we found while discussing the scheme as it works in Great Britain. The scheme in India has not taken any concrete shape, but it is felt that Government of India would not come forward with a scheme if it is

Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.

Delhi And After

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes:—

Delhi was but the continuation of Wardha. No one had suspected that a call would be sent to Gandhiji by the Viceroy so soon after the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee. The interview with the Viceroy on the 29th June was reported to be lengthy in duration and, therefore, must have been detailed in character. The discussions at Delhi were themselves prolonged but really when the last dice was to be cast in the game of politics, surely it will be agreed that the throw must be well deliberated upon. The initial difficulty arose from the fact that Mahatmajee was vary firm on his ideal of a non-violent state. The issue was to him no longer a theoretical one for India in his view could no longer be hitched to the star of Britain which was wedded to violence and warfare. If the Indians, after being disarmed from the year 1877—i.e. for over a generation, were to resume their long demanded weapons, their whole mind would travel along a future strewn with the blood of their enemies and themselves. Should India then choose a bloody path or a bloodless path? Her independence to Mahatmaji was not a remote or problematical issue. A National Central Government was not a fib of optimistic imagination. If we paid the price of armed assistance to Britain for the acknowledgement of our Independent status, the real position would be that India was declared free and a free India out of her own unfettered choice, and with eyes wide open, was proffering military aid and participation in war effort. What is enforced by Britain on India, what is exacted by Britain from India, might be dismissed as not coming from a free nation, but what is rendered by a freed India would bind her for the future.

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Mahatmaji all the while is not thinking of power. If anybody feared that he had missed or was missing power, it is his firm belief that though one may get power, through non-violence one cannot retain it by violence. All that you could do is to touch power and even if you mounted to power by non-violence, you would not be able to retain it by violence. He may for some time concede police, but he has no wish to concede the military, although all that he asks for at present is that the nation should keep an open mind on the matter. It is his belief that we must educate people non-violently. Once you introduce the military it is the military language that predominates, the military technique and the military remedy. This, apart from the mechanical fact that you won't be able to train armies for 20 years to come. Once we use weapons of destruction, you bid good-bye to non-violence. Six thousand officers are about to be trained. What shall we do with them? But it is not the officers that worry him so much as influence they would have upon the masses.

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The logic of facts and events embodied herein and ever so forcibly expressed by Mahatmaji was irresistible. It was for one thing a test of the faith of his colleagues. But there was another aspect of the matter. A decision on this issue must be consistent with the resolutions of the Congress. The Congress in its creed only speaks of "the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means". Beyond answering those critics who queried whether India could observe non-violence after attaining Swaraj by the statement,—cryptic and clinching,—that what she attains by non-violence, she must be able to keep by non-violence too,—beyond this answer, the Congress never has so far applied its mind to the character of the Indian State in relation to non-violence. On the other hand, when it was proposed at the Bombay session of the Congress in 1934 October that the words "peaceful and legitimate means" in Article I should be replaced by 'Truth and Non-violence', the change was stoutly resisted and it was this resistance that partly and finally accounted for Mahatmajee ceasing to be a four-anna member. In Wardha and Delhi, six years after this refusal by the Congress, Mahatmaji sought the support of the Working Committee for a non-violent state divested of all armies,—a state which would resort to non-violence as the sole weapon against external agression as well as internal disorder.

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Again tracing the progress of events chronologically, we note that the resolution of the Working Committee on the 14th September 1939—embodied the principle of co-operation with Britain in the war time on certain conditions. What was the co-operation contemplated therein? Let it be remembered that Mahatmaji had stated in his first interview with

Continued on Page 5 Col. 4.

Frankly Speaking

German Strategy

Reuter's review of German aerial operations against Britain shows that Nazi losses were 74 raiders as against 10 British machines—which, of course, excludes British losses during attacks on Nazi military objectives every day and night. The success of the British fighters is encouraging not only in the proportion of losses inflicted, but also in regard to the ineffectiveness of German attacks on convoys. Reuter's correspondent suggests that German strategy appears to be to make war, for the present, upon British convoys with aircraft and U-Boats. If that is so, it ought to suit Britain. If the British Navy in the Atlantic is equal to the task of protecting and ensuring supplies to Britain from abroad and keeping a watch on strategic areas like Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Eire—and we believe it is—the German will fail to blockade Britain and, on the other hand, the British will continue to increase their preparations and their strength.

Pioneer Concerns

Strenuous attempts are being made by Mr. Walchand Hirachand and other industrialists to establish in India an aeroplane factory and construct a ship-building yard. It is much to be hoped they will receive the fullest possible support from Government. The projected concerns are a bold, pioneer effort but are essential for the needs of the country, apart from the needs of Britain in times of war. Without indigenous ship-building India cannot be self-sufficient in a vital matter that affects imports, exports and internal carrying trade. Nor can India's self-defence be real and effective unless she can produce here the aeroplanes she needs. For these reasons Government's support to the projected concerns should not only be generous now but should be continued even after the termination of the war.

Army Commissions

Replying to the complaint that many qualified Indians who applied for commissions in the Army were rejected by the authorities, Mr. Amery stated in the Commons that "as the authorities had to select the best men for vacancies available, presumably a certain number of less well qualified candidates had been rejected." The authorities concerned will be well advised to publish in some detail the qualifications necessary for the different classes of candidates and report periodically the number of persons who applied and those rejected together with the main grounds for rejection. This will enable only those who are suitably qualified to apply. It will also enable the public to know how many Indians are selected for commissions and at what pace the much boosted Indianisation of the Army is really progressing.

Gandhiji's Autobiography

The numerous admirers of Gandhiji in India and abroad will welcome with delight the second English edition of Gandhiji's Autobiography in one volume, published by the Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad, and priced only four rupees. The first edition was published in two volumes, Vol. I in 1927 and Vol. II in 1929. But its price was prohibitive for an average Indian. The original in Gujarati was priced at Re. 1 and, therefore, could easily run through five editions. The present English edition, which should have appeared much earlier, should now command a wide sale. The book is universally acknowledged to be one of the most interesting and inspiring autobiographies in the world and as such deserves to be read and re-read. The present edition is excellently printed and well bound in Khaddar and its attractiveness is enhanced by several new photographs of Gandhiji. We heartily commend the book to all English-knowing men and women who do not already possess it.

Our Readers' Views

"Fascism—A French Invention"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received several letters of protest from friends of France regarding my article: "Fascism—a French Invention" ("Bombay Chronicle," July 9th). These letters are obviously arising out of a misunderstanding, which must be removed. It was not in the least my intention to make France and the French mind responsible for Fascism and its consequences. I said that the ideological programme of Fascism is, to a great extent, a product of the "Action francaise". But the "Action francaise" in France was itself always a political group with absolutely no influence, which owed its existence entirely to nothing but intellectual pens of its two chiefs, Leon Daudet and Charles Mauras. It was more a literary factor than a political one. After the two Napoleons the French never showed any preference for this kind of politics. And thus it is to be hoped that the Fascist turn in France to-day, which is merely dictated by the enemy, will also remain an insignificant, passing episode.—Yours, etc.

VILEM HAAS

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The realities of the European situation are dominated by the will of the Italians and Germans directed by one idea—a bloc of Fascism and National Socialism. There is place therein for Spain. Hungary has been a faithful friend of the Axis and it is not her fault that her just demands were not settled in a spirit of goodwill. It is certain that a really new balance must be established in the Balkan sector.

—Italian Semi-official Paper.

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Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek has voiced his "faith in the United States' opposition to Japanese aggression."

Faith moves only mountains, not the United States.

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The German Radio announces the arrest by the Nazis of the Mayor of Prague for "treacherous activity."

We hope he isn't a communist. But what, asks the Junior Colleague, if he is?

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Indians know the Nazis Too Well.

—Headline.

In fact India has got several Fuhrers. And some of them reach heights of Fuhrerish eloquence which Herr Hitler himself has never managed. For instance, read the Qaid-i-Azam's telegram to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

* * * *

"If," the Qaid-i-Azam tells the Maulana, "you have self-respect resign at once."

Just as the self-respecting Mr. M. A. Jinnah resigned from the Muslim League Presidentship after December 1920.

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A contemporary refers to the Qaid-i-Azam's telegram as "League Leader's Lapse".

There is, however, nothing in it to justify the word lapse.

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By the way, the Junior Colleague asks if the composition and style of Mr. Jinnah's telegram do not constitute an infringement of the copyright of certain members of the Drones Club.

We leave the answer to such of you as know your P. G. Wodehouse.

* * * *

The German wireless commentator declares that "the sincerity and necessity of French constitutional reform must be doubted".

We hope Marshal Petain is grateful for this tribute and is ready to give more proofs of his humble "sincerity" to the Germans.

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The same commentator expected from France "recognition of the German task of fundamentally rebuilding Europe from the ruins of Versailles."

But how can poor Petain and Laval ignore Italy which this demand implies?

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POPE AND PETAIN.

—Headline.

The one is a prisoner in the Vatican, the other in Vichy now and Versailles later.

But the similarity ends there.

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He: 'It was the ring that ruined me.'

Friend: 'Boxing or betting ring?'

He: 'Wedding.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Money talks—and it's usually in a hurry to say good-bye.

Even trouble gets disgusted with a lazy man in time and quits.

It would be strange if the company a man keeps didn't know him.

It's easy for a man to be honest—if it pays better than being otherwise.

When one man meets another that he is said to look like he usually swears.

Many a would-be jolly good fellow might be really so if he would only stop telling jokes.

DE GAULLE'S CALL TO FRENCHMEN

France Partitioned And Plundered Will Fight For Victory

LONDON, July 13.

General De Gaulle stated in a French broadcast to-night that he now had under his command "a considerable military force able to fight at any moment on land, in the air and on the sea.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that this force will increase, as the war goes on. Victory will be gained, and with the help of French soldiers, and people of France, our aim must be to do the utmost either in active or passive capacity to beat the enemy.

The world is not limited to the battlefield on which through the incompetence of our leaders we were delivered into the hands of the German mechanical force. I would include Europe where our British Allies, who already hold the sea and begin to obtain mastery in the air, are getting stronger every day.

The enemy has managed to conquer several of his immediate neighbours, but each step forward brings him nearer to a harder task. France, even partitioned, even plundered even captive, is not playing a losing game."—Reuter.

CHURCHILL'S VISION

LONDON, July 14.

The anniversary of the fall of Bastille was celebrated by Frenchmen in London to-day, when in the presence of battle-stained members of France's free military, naval and air services, General De Gaulle laid a wreath at the Cenotaph, and another at the statue of Marshal Foch at Victoria.

Several thousand Londoners greeted De Gaulle with cries of "Vive la France." He was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Muselier and other High Officers, while drawn up before each memorial, were French troops rescued from Narvik, Dunkirk, Calais and other French ports.

There was a dramatic moment just before the General laid the wreath, when a motor-coach full of cheerful smiling wounded French troops drove slowly past. As the general placed the wreath he cried "Vive la France. Vive L'Angleterre."

Mr. Churchill sent General De Gaulle the following message to mark the occasion: "on one of the greatest days in French history, I take the opportunity of expressing you my sympathy for the French people in the hour of their misfortune and my gratitude to those who have decided to continue to a time not far distant, when the fourteenth of July will once again be celebrated as a day of rejoicing by a free and victorious France."—Reuter.

EIRE WILL NOT BE CAUGHT NAPPING

Huge Defence Preparations With Large Army

DUBLIN, July 14.

Eire awaits events arising out of the European war calmly but is prepared. She cannot be caught unawares now whether the attack comes from the land, sea or air. She is particularly well equipped to meet air attack, especially if it is proposed to land troops that way. The risk to plane landing in any part of the country will be great.

Defence plans in this respect have gone far ahead. No sizable ship could now approach any port without a challenge, and if necessary, attack. Guns are ready at all important centres. The military authorities have received new important technical addition by the enrolment of engineering and mechanically trained officers of local authorities in engineering corps.

Eire will have a large army well suited to her defence needs at an early date. Enthusiasm for defence and neutrality is very marked and the population is helping everywhere.—Reuter.

Round-Up Of Socialists In Madras

More Arrests Under Defence Of India Rules

MADRAS, July 14.

The office of the Madras Congress Socialist Party and the residences of several Socialists were searched last night by the special branch city police for unauthorised literature. The search of the Socialist Party Office lasted for two hours, when some papers were seized. Several pamphlets were seized from the residences.

Mr. T. R. Subramaniam, a member of the Socialist Party Executive, and Mr. K. Muniswami, a member of the Madras Press Labour Union, were arrested in this connection.—United Press.

JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN'S HEALTH

HAZARIBAGH, July 13.

It is learnt that Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, who is confined in the Hazaribagh Jail as an 'A' Class prisoner, is having sciatica pain.

It is stated that he has declined interviews in the jail, unless certain restrictions are removed. —United Press.

EX-DETENUS ARRESTED

COMILLA, July 14.

Ex-detenus Subodh K. R. Mukherjee and Satyabrata Sen have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Restriction orders were issued against them about a fortnight ago which they are alleged to have violated.—A. P.

LABOUR LEADERS IN CUSTODY

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Sixteen labour organisers were taken into custody to-day following simultaneous searches of their residences in Jute Mill areas in Belgharia, Alambazar, Panihati, Naihati, Hazinagar and Kanchrapara, all in 24-Paraganas. —A. P.

Labour Party Secretary Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Mr. Kshirode Das Gupta, an ex-Detenu and Secretary of the Barrackpore (24 parganas) Branch of the Bengal Labour Party was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Rules and is being detained in jail custody.—A. P.

11 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Eleven Satyagrahis in two batches were arrested this afternoon in connection with the movement for the removal of the Holwell Monument.—A. P.

Madhukar Ranade Arrested

KARHAD, July 13.

Mr. Madhukar Ranade was arrested at Vagholi under the Defence of India Act, in connection, it is learnt, with an alleged objectionable speech delivered by him at Kale.—United Press.

STUDENT WORKER ARRESTED

POONA, July 13.

Ram Mohadikar, a student worker, has been arrested by the police under Rule 26-B of the Defence of India Rules. He was immediately taken to Yervada Jail. —United Press.

Rajkot Prisoner's Health Causes Anxiety

(From A Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 13.

It is stated that the health of Sjt. Vajubhai Shukla, the General Secretary of the Rajkot Youth League, has deteriorated in prison. It appears that he has lost weight. His confinement is solitary, and he has been placed in the 'C' Class This news has caused anxiety in the City. The Youth League has addressed a letter to the Jail Superintendent requesting him to furnish details about Sjt. Vajubhai's health.

STUDENTS' PROTEST

Defence Act Arrests

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution condemning the arrest of Messrs. P. B. Rangnekar, Jaswant Thakkar, and Chowdhary under the Defence of India Act was passed at a meeting held at Chowpatty this evening under the auspices of the All-India Students' Federation.

MORE KHAKSARS JAILED

MULTAN, July 13.

Maulavi Mohammed Sadiq, Fazlal Ilahi and Khair Mohammad Khaksar Salars who ordered the Khaksars in Multan District Jail to hold parades daily have been sentenced to six weeks' solitary confinement each.

Sixteen Khaksars, who were arrested in Chauk Bazar, have been sentenced to three and half years rigorous imprisonment each, for defying the Punjab Government's orders prohibiting drills of a military nature.

Two others were awarded six months each. All these Khaksars belong to Sind.

A hotel keeper of Multan was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for assisting the Khaksars. —A. P.

DELHI AND AFTER

Continued From Page 4.

the Viceroy that he would offer unconditional co-operation and later explained that what he offered was moral co-operation not material. It is just possible that on the 14th September, when the Working Committee passed its historic resolution on war,—i.e. hardly a fortnight after its outbreak, that the Working Committee and Mahatmaji were thinking of different meanings of co-operation, for it was not till long after that Mahatmaji explained his proffered unconditional co-operation as moral in character, and that was in answer to a virtual challenge from a newspaper in London. It is evident now that Mahatmaji has all along been thinking of only moral co-operation both for himself and for the Congress. The point came up for clarification after the fall of France on 14th June, so that the the atmosphere changed altogether since the 14th September. By the time the "Working Committee met on the 17th of June at Wardha. The question of non-violence assumed practical importance. The differences on the issue came out in all their polarity. In Delhi the question assumed an added importance by virtue of the practical bearing of the decision on the issue of the demand and the offer to be made. of and to, the British Government. Mahatmajee stood up for the demand of complete independence being acknowledged now and here by Britain and for the offer of moral support by India. The Working Committee agreed with Mahatmajee in respect of the demand but differed in respect of the offer.

(To Be Continued.)

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISK

(Continued from page 4.)

left to the option of merchants either to insure or not, and people in the interior would not feel as much concerned as those at the ports.

The third point that is being considered is what should be the final limit at which stocks could be insured. It is felt that no warehouses which have stocks valued at less than Rs. 25,000 should be compelled to insure against risk from war, and places which are in the interior or have a population less than 50,000 people may also be exempted from the operation of the bill. As regards the premium to be paid, it should be obvious that premia in India cannot be as high as they are in Great Britain for the simple reason that the danger in India is less than it is in Europe.

Whether property should also be included under the provisions of the bill, is a point on which there are divergent views. It may, however, be safely maintained that some measure to protect commodities is quite essential and urgent and very soon we may hear of some concrete plans from the Government of India.

Student Demonstration Dispersed By Police

Seque! To Popular Demand For Demolition Of Holwell Monument

CALCUTTA, July 14.

A procession of the students of Calcutta was dispersed by the police this evening.

POLICE INTERVENE

The procession, which was formed after a meeting at Sradhananda Park, was proceeding to the residence of the Chief Minister in order to "stage a demonstration there in support of the demand for the removal of the Holwell Monument."

The police stopped the procession in Central Calcutta and after warning the students dispersed it.

The meeting which was organised by the Provincial Students' Federation, criticised the attitude of the Bengal Ministry regarding the question of removal of the Holwell Monument, and urged that the popular demand for its removal should be immediately acceded to.—A. P.

BENGAL DEMANDS IT WITH ONE VOICE

CALCUTTA, July 13.

A resolution reiterating the demand for the demolition of the Holwell Monument without any further delay was passed at a crowded public meeting held at Albert Hall this evening.

The meeting was organised by the All-Bengal Muslim Students' League. Besides a large number of Muslim students, many Hindu students also attended the meeting. Maulvi Abdul Karim, a member of the Bengal Legislature's Coalition Party presided.

The speakers stressed the fact that the movement for the removal of the Holwell monument was supported by both Hindus and Muslims and had brought the two communities together on the same platform.

Mr. Abdul Latif Biswas, M.L.A., in the course of his speech said that it was expected that the matter would come up for consideration before a meeting of the ministerial coalition party to-morrow, and that a decision to meet the public demand would be taken.—A. P.

SUBHAS ARREST IN BENGAL ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party at a meeting at Woodburn Park this evening discussed the situation arising out of the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is understood that an adjournment motion on the issue of Mr. Bose's arrest will be tabled on behalf of the Congress Party tomorrow when the Assembly meets for its monsoon session.

The meeting further discussed its legislative programme during the ensuing session.—A. P.

MINISTERIAL PARTY AND SATYAGRAHA

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Holwell Monument agitation came up for discussion before a meeting of the Ministerialist Coalition Party this evening at the residence of the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

The party is understood to have supported the Chief Minister's standpoint that the Government should not take any decision regarding the question of removal of the monument unless and until the Satyagraha was called off.

While the matter was being discussed by the Party a demonstration was staged outside the building by a large number of students, shouting "Alla-ho-Akbar" and demanding the immediate removal of the monument.

The demonstrators, however, dispersed when Mr. Fazlul Huq came out and explained the Government position to the students. —A. P.

BOMBAY NOT A DRY CITY NOW

(Continued from page 1.)

to what is legally possible as the result of the High Court decision.

APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT

The Government of Bombay proposes to apply for a certificate to appeal to the Federal Court against the judgment of the High Court. But so long as the view taken by the High Court is not reversed or modified by a higher tribunal, it has to be followed and any notification issued under section 14B(2) of the Bombay Abkari Act prohibiting possession of intoxicants would have to exclude from its purview the possession of any intoxicant following upon, or incidental to, the import of such intoxicant across a Customs frontier, or preceding or incidental to the export thereof across such frontier.

Under such a notification any person who wished to import liquor from any place outside British India through any Customs port or land customs station could do so without the Bombay authorities being able to take any action to prevent the import. The importer could consume it, though he might by the exercise of other powers be prevented from selling it. It would thus be open to anybody who so wished to order his supplies from outside British India.

The questions incidental to export are even more difficult. Any person, notwithstanding the notification, would be able to bring into a prohibited area liquor, unlimited in quantity, on the plea that he was intending to export it later across a Customs frontier, and it would not be possible to prevent his possession of it. It would be impossible, in practice, to prevent effectively much of the liquor thus licitly transported being consumed in a prohibited area.

NO NEW NOTIFICATION

Any system of prohibition, which would have to allow in a prohibited area the presence of a privileged class of liquor unlimited in extent would clearly be administratively impracticable, and for this reason the Government does not intend, so long as the legal position remains unmodified, to re-issue a notification under Section 14B(2) of the Bombay Abkari Act, or to enact a Prohibition Act which would have to be subject to the same disabilities.

It must be added that it is clear, from the experience of the past and from the advice tendered by the law officers, that attempts to adapt the provisions of the Abkari Act to a policy of prohibition are liable to be challenged in the courts, and with each successful challenge the effective basis of prohibition is shaken and the administrative difficulties of enforcement greatly increased. It is Government's considered view that, even if the present legal position came to be modified by a higher tribunal, effective prohibition of intoxicants could only be satisfactorily secured by the passing of a specific and comprehensive Prohibition Act to replace the Abkari Act. Such an Act would need to be elaborate and would be controversial, and would not be likely to secure that general acceptance which is necessary for its success, unless it were fashioned by a Legislature. The Government considers that a measure of this character should be left to be enacted by a Legislature.

Meanwhile, the immediate problem before the Government is to adapt its procedure both to what is possible under the Abkari Act and to what conforms to recent legal decisions. Under these limitations, the Government proposes to do what is possible to reduce to a minimum the consumption of country liquor and toddy in the prohibition areas, while relaxing to a considerable extent the conditions relating to foreign liquor.

NEW PROCEDURE.

The following is the procedure which will now be adopted in the prohibition areas:—

(1) No sale of country liquor or toddy will be permitted in any prohibited area, except, as at present, for authorised sacramental purposes.

(2) Though it will not be possible effectively to prohibit entirely the entry of country liquor or toddy in a prohibition area, its entry will be discouraged, by the imposition of a high excise duty on any transport into a prohibited area etc., from any area outside it, and no country liquor or toddy will be allowed to enter the area unless a receipt for such duty having been paid is produced.

PROHIBITIVE LEVY ON TODDY.

The duty will, if possible, be so fixed as to raise the price of country liquor approximately to that of foreign spirit of similar alcoholic content within the area, and of toddy to that of fermented foreign liquor.

This will necessitate, of course, the retention of a "prohibition" staff on the roads and railways, but if the co-operation of the public in detecting illicit transport and manufacture be obtained, it should be possible to restrict consumption of country liquor to those who can afford to pay really high prices.

(3) Arrangements for the sale and possession of opium and hemp drugs will be essentially as at present, as the import and export of these are controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(4) The sale of foreign liquor to the public will be permitted. A restricted number of retail vendors will sell at prices approximately as high as at present, if such prices can be made administratively effective in the face of possible import.

LIQUOR FOR CLUBS.

(5) The Government, while not contemplating the renewal of licences to mere 'On' shops, 'Bars' and the like, considers that reasonable facilities should be given to those accustomed to foreign liquor for its consumption under proper conditions. The Government therefore proposes, within certain limitations, the further extension to clubs and to reputable hotels and restaurants of the privilege of serving foreign liquor.

The Government intends to devote any additional revenue from these changes to the relief of taxation under the Property Tax, but it should not be assumed that any large relief will be possible, since the Government anticipates that these arrangements will mean the continued sacrifice of most of the revenue from the sale of country liquor and toddy.

Broadly, the effect of these regulations in Bombay will be that in Bombay and its suburbs no country liquor or toddy will be on sale anywhere (except for sacramental liquor sold at the four Government depots) and sale by any private person will be punishable.

A person may bring into Bombay and Salsette country liquor or toddy only provided that he has previously paid a special excise duty and obtained receipt from an Excise Officer for the amount paid. If a person is found bringing in country liquor or toddy without a pass for it he will be liable to prosecution. If he has paid the excise duty, he may possess the duty paid liquor for his own private use. But its sale will be punishable.

RATES OF DUTY.

The rates of duty will be notified shortly; that for Bombay will probably be Rs. 6 a quart bottle for country liquor of 40 deg U.P. and Re. 1 for toddy.

There will be no restrictions on the purchase, or possession of foreign liquor by any private individual, but its sale except by licensed vendors will be punishable.

AIR BATTLE OVER CHANNEL

(Continued from page 1.)

north-west Germany. Two of our bombers failed to return. Last night bombers continued the attacks. The objectives included docks at Hamburg, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Emden, aircraft factories at Bremen and Diechshausen, oil refineries at Monheim and Hamburg, supply factories at Grevenbroich, Gelsenkircheu and Hamburg, and goods-yards at Hamm, Osmabruck and Soest.

Fourteen enemy aerodromes in Holland and Germany were also attacked. One of our bombers on its way home shot down an enemy fighter. All our aircraft returned safely.

Last night, Coastal Command aircraft attacked ammunition dumps in Harlingen on the Dutch coast and concentrations of barges in the vicinity of Bruges. Hits were obtained causing explosions and fires. One of our aircraft is missing.

Later reports show that three British fighters altogether were lost in repelling enemy attacks on our shipping and coasts yesterday in the course of which twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and another damaged.

Manufactured Victories

Commenting on to-day's German High Command 'communique,' authoritative circles in London declare it to be a perfect example of the German practice of manufacturing victories and writing down losses by reversing the British Air Ministry bulletins. An Air Ministry report on yesterday's action over the English Channel said: "Ten Nazi bombers and fighters were shot down into the sea (out of the day's total of twelve) and only one British fighter is missing." The German 'communique' to-day, therefore, claims to have "shot down ten and lost only one".—Reuter.

BENARES, July 14.

A civic guard for Benares with a total strength of two hundred is being raised by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

Wake Up India

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Football

THRILLING GAME

Welch Regiment Remain Undefeated

Conditions underfoot on Sunday were not conducive to good football, yet the First Division match in the Harwood League, between the Welch Regiment and the Heavy Battery R. A. was packed with action and thrills from start to finish. A tally of two goal to one in favour of the Welch Regiment is no true index of the game, this match should have seen a big score at the close.

Dame Fortune saw that the efforts of the Artillery were not translated into points. At the other end the Welch had Drynan in goal to contend with, and on Sunday he was a perfect goalkeeper.

PENALTIES NOT GIVEN.

The Gunners most people felt had more than the bad fortune mentioned above, they had to tolerate some broad minded refereeing through which they lost at least two penalty awards that should have been given them.

No one, however, grudged the Welch their victory as they adopted themselves better to the ground conditions and played very clever football. It has also to be remembered that the Welch lost Williams, their goalkeeper, early in the first half, and thereafter played with four forwards. Despite this the latter interspersed bouts of short passing by swinging the ball out to the wings, and the halves were not unmindful of the defence—perhaps they remembered they had a deputy goalkeeper—and did not often put the side into danger by playing too far up the field. Jones and Brady the men behind proved a veritable bulwark. By their prompt tackling and first-time kicking they did not give the R. A. forwards a chance.

CLEVER MOORE.

A feature of the Welch game was the noteworthy manner in which Moore dribbled past defenders before parting with the ball. This was not selfishness on Sunday, as on yielding ground, on which footfold was difficult, this was intelligent football. Langton and Hill worked hard from beginning to end, the former often must have wondered at Drynan's great goalkeeping.

The Heavy Battery have given many hearty displays and again on Sunday their thrustfulness and rush and dash almost ended the Welch Regiments sequence of wins. The Gunners to a man played hard football. They were by no means a team of individuals, but there was lacking that smooth understanding and quickness of action that characterised the play of their opponents. Lord and Cawley the backs, tackled resolutely and kicked strongly, but their clearances were not made with direction. The same could be said of the halves with the exception of Perry, who always endeavoured to part with the ball to advantage. The second half saw the forwards play better Rourke and Burgess were the best of the quintette.

The Welch took the lead through Langton four minutes before half time. Rourke six minutes from time drew level. In the very next minute Hill gave the Welch the advantage again which they kept.

The teams were:—

WELCH REGIMENT:—Williams, Jones and Brady, Bailey, Evans and Thomas, Moore, Richards, Stone, Hill and Langton.

HEAVY BATTERY R. A.:—Drynan, Lord and Cawley, Higgins, Perry and Hucthison, Rourke, Martin, Thorley, Philip Burgess.

To-day's Game

Co-operage 5-50 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

Water Polo

GOLWALLA LEAGUE OPENS

Four Matches Played On Sunday

The weather on Sunday was perfectly suitable for aquatics and there was water every where besides that in the pool of the Victoria Swimming Bath the venue of the opening matches of the Golwalla Water Polo League which is being played for the Maharana Vijayadevji Cup presented by His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur. The Golwalla League is a new sports fixture inaugurated this year.

Four matches were decided on Sunday and the pool has a satisfactory gathering round it to witness all the contests.

HINDUS WIN

Proceedings opened with a match between the Golwalla Hindu team and Golwalla "A" team. The affair was a hard fought struggle, the decision going to the Hindus, who scored the only goal of the match in the first half through J. D. Kapadia.

The second game of the morning saw Golwalla "C" beat Golwalla "B" by three clear goals.

The winners' account was opened in the early period by B. N. Patel. After changing over the same player and J. R. Jhabwalla completed the tally.

ZIONISTS RALLY

The Zionists and the Dharampur Boat Club shared four goals when they left the water. The Zionists after yielding a two goal lead to their opponents rallied in the late spell and saved the game.

The Boat Club scored first before half time, M. N. Dick being responsible. Resuming, Pochkhanawalla increased their advantage. When everybody considered that the Club had earned two points, the Zionist put in a splendid effort, leading to A. Gourgey reducing the lead and P. S. Gourgey saving the game.

OLD BOYS SHINE

The Bombay Otters are flattered by the three-two defeat they suffered at the hands of the Cathedral Old Boys. A much bigger goal tally should have been put to the credit of the latter. The winners were superior in all departments.

E. Solomon gave the Old Boys an early lead. M. Hillel improved their position with a glorious shot from just near the half line. Richards missed a good opening for the Otters. The same player immediately after was unlucky not to make amends with a really good shot, the ball striking the upright. R. K. Love eventually scored for the Otters in the eighth minute. With a little good fortune the Otters might have crossed over on terms.

A great save by R. Brown saved the Otters from falling further into arrears. The Old Boys were all over their opponents but interception by the goal post and bad shooting kept the score from climbing. Eventually, M. Hillel got a point for the Old Boys. His tactics that led up to the goal were clever. Tait was on Hillel the moment he received a pass from H. Brown. Hillel straightened out and neatly flipped the ball over his opponent with his foot, turned turtle, met the ball and smacked it past the Otters' goalkeeper. Though the Old Boys were the better side, the Otters managed to score a great long shot from Robottom finding the net.

The game closed almost immediately after, allowing victory to the Old Boys by three goals to two.

Suppression Of Sport As Profession

VICHY, July 14.

M. Ybarnegaray, Minister of Youth and Family, has decided on suppression of sport as a profession. He will appoint Jean Borotra, the famous tennis player, as director of sport.—Reuter.

Babu Rajendra Prasad (left) plying the Charkha at the local Charkha Club during his recent visit to Lahore.

Hoarding Silver Coins

HARMFUL TO THE COUNTRY

The following is the translation of a speech broadcast in Gujarati by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas from the Bombay station of the All-India Radio:—

The wild rumours which brought about an incessant demand for the rupee coin in Bombay, for the last fortnight or so, have caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public. Is there any good reason for this desire to hoard rupee coins? Our currency, as you know, consists of currency notes and silver coins. There are more than two and a half billion rupees worth of notes in circulation and, although the exact number of silver rupees in circulation cannot be given, we can say that the number of rupee coins in circulation is from two to two and a half billion.

The only difference between the silver rupee and the currency note is the material on which the currency is stamped. The value of the rupee consists in its currency value. It does not contain the full amount of silver and if you try to sell your rupee for its silver content, you will receive only a quarter of its present value.

If you see it in this way, there is not the slightest difference between the possession of five silver rupees and a five rupee note. If you wish to hoard silver you should get real silver and not rupees. But please do not think that I am advising you to do anything of the kind!

The real reason why people are so keen on obtaining rupee coins is that the coin, being of small value, is more useful. Besides, villagers and others who stay in huts, are unable to keep notes in good condition and prefer to keep rupees. That is the only reason why silver rupees are in circulation. When, the rupee note was issued some years ago, it was withdrawn because the poorer members of the community complained that it was difficult to handle.

But when, at the end of the last war, these same villagers were offered a couple of hundred silver rupees in exchange for their goods, they refused to carry so much weight about, and asked for currency notes. So that though the poor generally prefer silver rupees for their daily transactions, they prefer notes when any considerable sum of money is to be kept.

Since the outbreak of the war, there has been a gradual withdrawal of rupee coins. The commercial community started hoarding silver rupees, with the result that the poor, who need these coins, for their daily use, found it difficult to obtain them.

LACK OF THOUGHT.

The question is what the hoarders expect to gain by hoarding rupees. One explanation is that they fear that should the present Government of India fall--which God forbid—they would not lose their wealth because they would have the rupees in their possession. But I cannot begin to agree with this argument. In the first place there is no question of any change in the Government of this country. But even if there were a possibility of change, what could people save by having rupee coins in their possession? They know very well that the real silver value of the rupee is about four annas. I cannot believe that the Indian mercantile community would be satisfied with saving only a quarter of its wealth. I personally believe that this rush of rupees is due to lack of thought. The Indian merchant, who is generally so shrewd could not behave in this senseless manner. If he really fears a change of Government, he should hoard not rupee coins, but gold and silver; on the hoarding of these, there are no restrictions at all.

If some people believe that by such short-sighted behaviour Government is embarrassed in any way, they are utterly mistaken. Even to-day there are thirty crores of rupee coins in the Reserve Bank. In addition to that, Government has a stock of silver whose quantity cannot be divulged to the public. Besides Government could always issue rupee notes. In fact there was a demand in the press and elsewhere for the issue of rupee notes.

It is particularly the middle and working classes who suffer from the shortage of rupee coins because their monetary transactions are confined to small amounts for which the rupee is very necessary.

DISGRACEFUL.

We have heard that in the last few weeks, in the mofussil, some persons have started the very profitable business of changing notes for coins at a discount. This form of making money is disgraceful and no Government in any country would tolerate such profiteering at the expense of the middle and lower classes.

Under the Defence of India Act all those who refuse to accept currency notes and those who make a profit in the changing of currency notes will be fined.

It is extremely important for the economic welfare of a country that its currency should not be tampered with; to spread false rumours and harm our currency is to harm the poorest of the poor.

ADEQUATE GOLD RESERVE

Now let us look at a few figures concerning the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank. Against approximately two and a half billion rupees worth of currency notes, there is a reserve of forty-five crores of rupees worth of gold at Rs. 21 per tola. If we take the market price of gold, the reserve is worth Rs. 90 crores. Even if we do not take into account silver and other securities, 33 per cent. of the note issue is covered by a reserve at the current market price of gold. Four and a half crores of rupees worth of this gold was in England until the beginning of June. Now it is all with the Reserve Bank. The public should be satisfied that our gold reserve is quite adequate. Because of this gold reserve, which cannot be diminished without the permission of the Central Assembly, our currency position can be considered very sound. Naturally—there is no doubt that the position can be still stronger, but there is no cause for any fear.

Considering all this, any reasonable man will agree that the rush for the rupee has been quite unnecessary and very harmful to the poor classes. Such shortsighted behaviour must be checked and, we all wish that in these difficult times, unnecessary difficulties should not be created.

That the Reserve Bank is fully prepared to meet all the legitimate demands of the public has been made clear over and over again by the Directors of the Bank.

I have heard of various people in the mofussil who, having hoarded cash in their homes, were forthwith robbed. But I should like to repeat once again, that the main reason for not collecting rupee coins is that it is an unnecessary hardship on the poor.

The minting of new silver coins and the issue of one rupee notes is an unnecessary burden on the tax payer. Mahatma Gandhi, writing in the "Harijan", has stated quite clearly that hoarding is very injurious to our country and our people and that it is the poor who suffer the greatest inconvenience.

E. Roderick Retains British Welter Weight Championship

NORTHAMPTON, July 13.

Ernie Roderick retained the British Welter Weight Championship, beating Norman Snow of Northampton on points in a 15 round bout.—Reuter.

One-Day Cricket Fixtures At Lord's

LONDON, July 13.

The following are results of one-day cricket matches:—

At Lord's: London Counties vs. Empire Eleven:

London Counties 259 for 8, declared (Joe Hulme 78, unfinished. Empire Eleven 155 (L. F. Parslow 54).

At Trentbridge: R. A. F. Eleven vs. Notts:—R. A. F. 212, (A. J. Holmes 52, C. B. Harris 59 unfinished. Notts 114 (R. T. Simpson 65).

At Harrow: Harrow vs. Eton. Harrow 185 (Gibbs 7 wickets for 45), Eton 189 for 9, (Coasts 61, Coleman 92, Henley 6 wickets for 38).—Reuter.

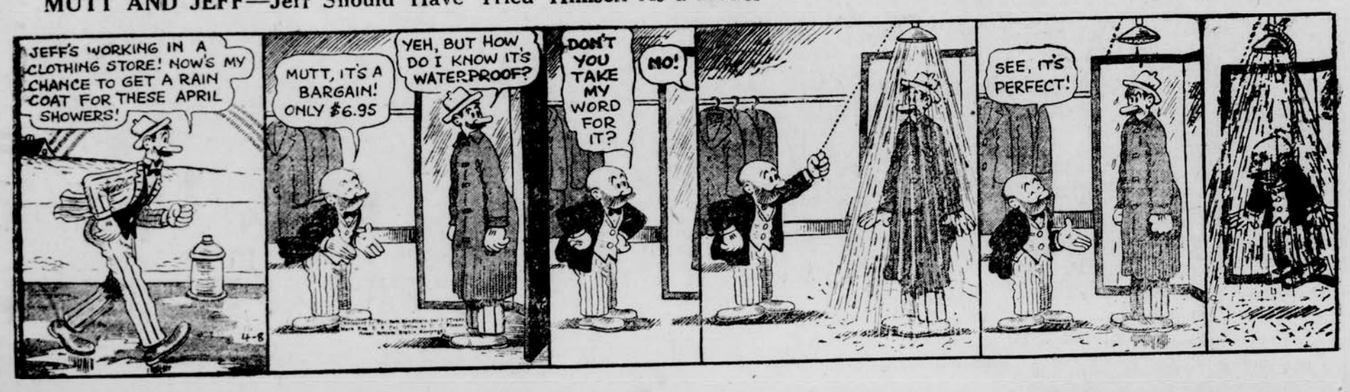
Lahore Hockey

LAHORE, July 13.

In the Lahore Hockey League, which was resumed to-day after a break of two days, the Station Staff Club were forced to share points with the Government College, each side scoring one goal.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Should Have Tried Himself As a Model

By BUD FISHER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On The Air

MONDAY, July 15.

Delhi I—Programme

356.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental duet. 5-10 Majidan Bai. 5-30 Geet. 6-15 Panna Lal. 6-30 Munni. 6-45 Ustad Bundu Khan. 7 Changes I have seen. 1. 7-15 Thumrian. 7-55 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 Sidelights on the war. 10-5 Munni. 10-20 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-30 Persian music. 11 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 8-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-15 Ustad Bundu Khan. 8-30 Munni. 8-45 Maqsood Anwar. 9 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 R. R. Chowdhury. 9-45 Majidan Bai. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 Ustad Bundu Khan. 10-25 Panna Lal. 10-45 Maqsood Anwar.

Delhi—III Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 As in Delhi 2. 8-25 to 8-42 As in Delhi 2. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Thumri. Geet Aur Bhajan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 The Air Sextet. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 Hirabai Barodekar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Film songs. 9-20 Ghulshan Sufi. 12-30 p.m. Sanchi Dasi. 12-40 A light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ek Par Biji. 1-10 Film music. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 5 Your favourite songs. 5-10 Mahmood. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Krishnarao Chonker. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Hatiskar Bhajan. Mandali. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 A trade review. 7-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-24 Tunes alike. 7-30 Mahmood. 7-45 E. R. Ali. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Highlights of the week's news. 8-45 Gulshan Sufi. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Violin, sarod and sarangi. 10 Barkat Ali. 10-10 Krishnarao Chonker.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A folk tune. 7-40 Devotional ditties. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Hira Bai Barodekar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Kshatishchandra Bose. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Flute and sitar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Readings from Gujarati books. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Hatiskar Bhajan Mandali. 8-15 Krishnarao Chonker. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Hirabai Barodekar. 9-30 Theodore and his Band.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Abha Gupta. 6-5 Gurushankar Mukerjee. 6-15 Karuna Sen. 6-30 Kalipada Pathak. 6-50 Instrumental Trio. 6-58 Amiya Roy. 7-18 Instrumental Trio. 7-25 Lalit Mohan Mukerjee. 8 Marma-Mukoor. 8-20 Anil Das. 8-30 Empire at war. 9 Dorothy Cannell and Elizabeth Coyne. 9-55 Do Ye Ken John Peel.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-40 Bibhuti Bhusan Mukerjee. 9-55 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1

THE LANDOWNER—

Obviously, this *Zamindar's* properties are flourishing. His immaculate *sherwani*, which fits without a crease at the end of a long day, is made of a gay, striped "Riviera" — *jodhpurs* to match are the latest fad. His own personal appearance reflects the care he gives to his estate, which is consequently a sound concern.

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Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-33	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL FROM JULY 1.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	*(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-0

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

COLOMBO RUBBER MARKET

COLOMBO: July 13.

Rubber 54 3/4 sheet; 50 3/4 crepe. Yesterday's closing was same. Copra 2500. Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 18500 sellers.

Share Market: 12/7 Palmerston Tea; 17 Pettiagalla Tea; 8 1/2 Theberton Ceylon; 8/40 Gallebodde; 7 Hunuwella Rubber; 13 Ribu Rubber; 3 1/2 Wellandura Tea; Rubber 15 Rupees. Cocoanut Companies: Martin Co coanut 7 3/4.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay: July 13.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	...82 0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy	83 8 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	...87 0 0
Ginger Ready bleached per cwt	...16 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	...13 12 0

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 13.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds September	4 0 0
Cottonseeds September	1 12 0
Silver Ashad	0 14 0
Gold Ashad	0 8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 12-7-40	7714000	3937000
Receipts yesterday 12-7-40	4000	11000
Export to date 12-7-40	6344000	3496000
Stock at Ports 12-7-40	2526000	1923000
Stock at interior towns do.	2030000	2460000
Stock at Liverpool 12-7 40	.....	590000
Visible supply 12-7-40	.....	4857000
Quantity in sight do	13737000	9441000
Quantity out of sight 12-7-40	.....	10219000

Narrow Price Movement On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

UNWANTED RAINS OVER COTTON BELT

Local Support And Hedging

Bombay: July 13.

In the absence of any fresh development the New York cotton market was quietly steady on Friday with a narrow price movement.

There were reports of further unwanted rains in the Eastern and Central Belts. The American cotton crop needs dry weather to allow satisfactory growth of plants, to remove weeds and to check insect activity. Particularly the Central Belt crop is suffering much and continuance of the present weather is bound to reduce yield ultimately.

With no definite aim prices moved irregularly. The market opened quiet. There was spot house selling and hedging which met scattered trade and local buying influenced by reports of unfavourable rains. The market was irregular.

At the opening July was quoted 5 pts up at 9.75 which was the highest level. Later on there was scattered selling and July declined to 9.70 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 3 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 8 pts at 10.50c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular with a restricted business and closed at a rise of 2 pts to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.50c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 7.21. The market was very steady on higher Bombay prices and absence of tenders. There was small trade calling and local realising. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices gained 3 pts at 7.96d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was fairly steady. Uppers futures closed 9 to 10 pts up while Giza futures closed 7 to 5 pts higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 9.75+05 (10 a.m.) lowest 9.67—03 (2-37 p.m.)

Liverpool July highest 7.54+04; lowest 7.50

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Very steady undertone. Looks higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 11.

July	9.74
Middling spot	10.42

NEW CONTRACT

New York, July 13.

July	10.04
October	9.43
December	9.52

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 13.

July	9.78
Middling spot	10.60

NEW CONTRACT

New York, July 13.

July	9.82
October	9.45
December	9.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 13.

	Bags
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil.
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 13.

As anticipated Broach A/M delivery was quoted above Rs. 200 and although to-day is the fifth day of the continuous rise the market remained moderately firm. There are operators who are awaiting for a reaction to buy but most of the reactions are recorded during the day. This does not mean that there will be no natural reaction, but it must not be overlooked that the market is correcting its technical position and is establishing price relation with other foreign markets. At one time prices in the local market were over 450 points below New York and while it was agreed that Indian cotton had no comparative position in the absence of transport facilities, but after all it is cotton whether it may be in India or anywhere as cotton is an international commodity. Moreover there are some who believe that the market is improving owing to absence of rains over cotton growing districts. To some extent this is true, but there is sufficient time to await.

The East India Cotton Association has removed the ban on speculative short sales. This ban failed to sustain prices and considerable damage was done to the price structure involving heavy losses to buyers and holders and prices were depressed to uneconomic level. But now when professional element seems to make a determined effort to raise prices, the ban is removed. However, one can afford to forget that local operators are generally pushing up prices of new crops when there are no fears of tenders as it was done in last January.

In sympathy with a decline of 3 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 197 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened firm at Rs. 201 and advanced to Rs. 205/8 on active speculative buying and the last high level was reached. Later on there was scattered realising and prices reacted to Rs. 203.

To-day there was considerable narrowing of differences between old and new crop months.

There was moderate turnover and prices fluctuated between Rs. 203 and Rs. 204/8. The market was very steady. Closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G	Broach	July/August	.....	Rs. 181/8
F G M G	Broach	April/May	.....	Rs. 204/8
Fine M G	Oomra	July	.....	Rs. 172/0
Fine M G	Oomra	Dec/Jan	.....	Rs. 180/12
F G M G	Bengal	July	.....	Rs. 140/12
F G M G	Bengal	Dec/Jan	.....	Rs. 148/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 354 penny points at Exch 1/6

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 226 penny points at Exch 1/6

Broach J/A below New York July 298 cent points at Exch 331

Broach A/M below New York May 131 cent points at Exch 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: July 12.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach J/A	176	168	175 1/2
Broach A/M	199 1/2	191	198 1/4
Oomra July	166	158	165 3/4
Oomra D/J	175 1/2	168	175 1/4
Bengal July	136 3/4	127	136 3/4
Bengal D/J	145	138	144 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: July 12.

Dely.	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	11.97+17	11.40+12
July	11.33+9	10.82+7
October	10.91+10	10.58+5
December	10.81+10. Nov.	10.58+5
January	10.60+10	10.40+5
March	10.39+5	10.25+5
May	10.32+5	10.17+5

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: July 12.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—

3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	37/6

London: July 12

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 62 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 72 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 99 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 99 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 5/8
Victory Bonds	£109 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 5 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Register	£ 63
National Bank of India	£ 24 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: July 13.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. London New York Exchange rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.65½ at New York. London Spot Silver price declined 1/16d at 21 3/4d and forward quotation was reduced 1/8d at 21 1/2d. There was small speculative selling. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4. London Bombay Spot Silver Parity was Rs. 57/11/3 and forward parity was Rs. 57/2/3. The local market was quietly steady with scattered buying. Silver after declining to Rs. 61/6 improved to Rs. 61/10 while Gold was quoted at Rs. 41/12.

The market was steady. and quotations were as under:—

Ready: Gold Rs. 41/13; Silver Rs. 61/13

Ashad: Gold Rs. 41/12; Silver Rs. 61/10

LONDON SILVER

London: July 12.

Spot	21 3/4
Forward	21 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London: July 12.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz.	£8/8/0

LONDON SEEDS

London: July 12.

Rozario Santa Fe unquoted

Barletta Russo 29/6 July quoted

South Australian 26/9 July quoted

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay: July 13.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	148	145	142	139
M G Punjab	148	145	142	139
M G Rajputana	155	152	149	146
M G Oomra No. 3	176	174	171	168
M G C. P. N. 1	188	186	183	180
M G C. P. No. 2	181	179	176	173
M G Broach No. 2	184	182	180	177
M G Punjab-Ame.	215	213	211	208
M G Surat	238	236	234	231
M G Rajpipla	232	230	228	225
M G Navsari	243	241	239	236

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: July 13.

Bengal Fine	144/46
C. P. 1	178/80
C. P. 2	171/73
Berar	170/72
Khandesh	165/68
Jalna/Sailu	166/68
Ahmednagar	163/66
Broach	176/80

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay: July 13.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septmbr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	55,579	38,689	
Central India	109,361	224,268	
Barsi and Nagar	114,118	92,347	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	47,970	4,474	
Berar	101 318,501	162,254	
Central Provinces	76,962	38,096	
Total Oomras	101 722,491	561,128	
Dholera	89,297	276,665	
N.-W. Provinces	26,048	8,721	
Rajputana	35,228	74,922	
Sind-Punjab	1,891 363,169	327,135	
Broach	407,930	414,469	
Coompta & Dharwar	154 49,061	145,765	
Westerns-Northerns	132 34,928	93,875	
Cocoanada	86	98	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,390	2,637	
Persian			
American			
Egyptian, African & Sudan			
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	2,278 1,729,628	1,904,415	
Arrived by road to 11th July, 1940	339,387		

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 122; October 124; December 126

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 142; October 144; December 147

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 173; October 178; December 182

Yarn No. 40s August 242; October 245; December 248

MADRAS, July 13

The local stock exchange some activity. Miscellaneous shares remained firm and sugar, papers and public utilities came in for a fair enquiry. Planting shares remained unchnged while Cotton Mills were firmer. Government securities firmed up considerably.

Exchange transactions from 12 noon 12th to 12 noon 13th instant.

Cambodias 7/10; Buckinghams 200; Tropicals 15 cd; Devasholas 5; Cochin Malabar pref 80/12; Madras Telephone 16; West Coasts 6/14; Mysore Tobacco 6/4 cd; Spencer A B cd; Indian Steel Rollings 5/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 13.

Steel shares opened higher on the Exchange and went ahead further on some investment buying. Tata Deferreds which closed at 1757/8 yesterday commenced dealings to-day at 1770 and after touching 1790 finished at 1785. The Ordinaries also kept in demand rising up to 346. In sympathy with Steels Textiles also showed an improvement with Bombay Dyeings being done up to 920. Indian Irons were better at 27.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1757/8) 1770 1790 1782/8 1785

Tata Ordinaries (338) 341/8 346 345 346

Tata Ordinary 346; Tata Deferred 1785; Indian Iron 27; Bombay Dyeing 920; Century 260; Central India 257/8; Kohinoor 350; Associated Cement 114; Bombay Burma 540; Scindia Steam 19/2; Tata Hydro 158/12; Reserve Bank 99/12; Imperial Bank F P 1440; Central Bank 33/12; Bank of India 132/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 88/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 13.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th January

LONDON:—

Banks selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th January

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 13th January

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T 333 1/2

Bank's buying T T 330

Banks buying D D 328

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T not quoted

Bank's buying T T not quoted

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 87 3/4 nominal

Banks buying T T 82 3/4 nominal

Banks buying 60 days 82 nominal

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 84 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 24 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 13th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/4 1/8 13th inst.

New York/London 3.71 12th inst.

London/Java 7.58/62 12th inst.

Nondon/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 12th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.75/85 12th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 12th inst.

London/Japan 1/3 5/8 12th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

Gold £8/8/0 11th inst.

Gold £8/8/0 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 13/16 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 3/4 12th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 5/8 11th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 1/2 12th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 11th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 12th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 11th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 12th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 11th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 12th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: July 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the New York Stock Exchange:— Dollars

Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debentures	50
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	43 3/8
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	29
Electric Bond and Share Common	6 3/4
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	63 1/4
American Telephone and Telg.	159 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	175
Western Union Telegraph	18
New York Central R R	11 5/8
Great Northern Pfd	22 3/8
Union Pacific	82
Chesapeake and Ohio	36 7/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955	45 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952	26
N Y Chicago and St Louis 6 per cent Pfd.	22 3/4
Columbia Gas	6 1/4
United States Steel	51 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	75
National Steel	57 3/8
Crucible Steel	29 7/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/2
Republic Steel	16 3/4
U S Smelting	50
Int Nickel of Canada	23 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	19 1/8
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	43
Socony	8 3/4
Consolidated Oil X.-D.	6 1/4
St Oil of N J	34 3/4
Standard Brands	6 1/8
Texas Corporation	38 1/2
National City Bank of N Y	24 1/2

Turnover 260,000 shares.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: July 13.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—

Shipment September Rs. 8/12 F.B.H.

Indian Sugars Ready—

Ready ordinary Rs. 17/6 to 17/10

Ready large grain Rs. 17/11 to 18/5.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: July 13.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 56/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 68/8

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: July 12.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Madrid 37.70; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.75/17.85; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London: July 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12-1/2 seller.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

August	7.42+04
September	7.33+04
October	7.24+04
November	7.11+04
December	7.01+03
January	6.97+04
February	6.92+04
March	6.88+04
April	6.83+04
May	6.79+04
June	6.74+04
July	6.69+03
Middling Spot	7.98+03

10 a.m. QUOTATIONS

October	7.19
January	6.93

Weather Report

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	85	76	1.7	35.5	+4.7
Calcutta	90	80	0.0	15.0	—2.6
Lahore	99	84	0.0	4.1	—
Patna	95	83	0.0	5.5	—8.0
Gorakhpur	90	82	0.0	7.2	—5.8
Benares	97	83	0.0	7.5	—2.1
Allahabad	97	83	0.0	5.3	...
Cawnpore	101	85	0.0	2.3	—4.6
Lucknow	98	83	0.0	2.5	—6.9
Jhansi	95	77	1.1	6.3	—3.7
Agra	96	82	0.1	1.9	—4.9
Barreilly	92	79	0.1	9.1	—2.3
Dehradun	86	75	T	21.3	+1.4
Delhi	96	82	T	0.8	—6.2
Ambala	91	76	0.1	5.9	—0.4
Ludhiana	97	77	0.0	5.1	—1.4
Peshawar	105	83	0.0	0.8	—2
Sialkot	94	77	0.0	7.5	+1.4
Rawalpindi	97	70	1.6	8.6	+3.5
Lyallpur	105	91	0.0	0.5	—2.1
Multan	106	88	0.0	0.4	—.4
Srinagar	90	65	0.0	3.5	+1.1
Peshawar	105	83	0.0	0.8	+
Dehra Ismailkhan	107	84	0.0	0.2	—1.4
Fort Sandeman	102	78	0.0	2.8	+1.3
Quetta	96	0.0	0.0	0.3	—
Rangoon	82	75	0.8	34.5	+7.3
Khandwa	77	73	1.4	17.6	+8.4
Jubbulpore	85	73	1.9	14.5	—0.4
Nagpur	86	72	3.0	35.2	+19.8
BOMBAY	87	76	1.0	32.7	+1.3
Ratnagiri	82	73	1.9	32.8	—12.0
Ahmednagar	81	71	0.1	11.1	+4.6
Poona	80	72	0.3	6.4	—1.3
Sholapur	89	73	0.0	3.0	—3.6
Hyderabad Dn.	86	73	0.0	5.1	—2.3
Bangalore	80	67	0.0	4.7	—0.1
Mysore	75	67	0.0	7.0	+2.8
Calicut	76	73	4.8	51.9	+3.5
Madras	98	81	0.0	3.1	—0.5
Shillong	76	65	0.3	15.2	...
Simla	72	61	0.1	13.6	—1.4
Pachmarhi	70	66	2.7	40.1	+20.8
Kodaikanal	58	53	0.2	6.1	—0.4
Coonoor	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo	85	79	0.0	9.7	—1.0
Jacobabad	105	84	0.0	0.1	—0.5
Hyderabad Sind	97	82	0.0	0.7	—1.0
Karachi	89	81	T	0.4	—1.6
Jailur	88	79	0.1	4.3	—1.7
Ajmer	90	80	0.0	2.5	—2.8
Deesa	95	81	0.0	4.3	—1.4
Rajkot	92	70	0.1	4.9	—4.3
Ahmedabad	92	78	0.1	3.0	—5.3
Bhopal	79	72	1.1	20.6	..
Akola	78	73	0.1	13.1	+3.7
Amraoti	79	72	1.5	22.0	+11.3
Indore	74	71	1.7	17.0	+6.8
Marmagoa	84	75	0.4	32.8	...
Malegaon	81	72	0.3	6.0	—0.5
Mussoorie	70	60	0.3	19.6	+5.8
Mahabaleshwar	64	64	3.1	70.5	—14.0
Baroda	88	74	1.8	6.0	..
Bahawalpur	107	88	0.0	0.3	—1.1
Belgaum	76	68	1.2	18.2	+0.4
Murree	74	57	1.1	12.1	+3.3
Cherrapunji	71	66	5.1	103.2	—45.7
Bijapur	85	74	0.0	3.3	—1.1
Dalhousie	74	65	0.0	9.4	—7.3
Khandalla			1.7	46.8	...
Mount Abu	77	67	T	3.4	—10.2
Ootacamund	62	53	0.0	12.9	+3.2
Jodhpur	96	84	0.0	0.6	—2.3
Gwalior	..	78	...	...	...

T devotes a rainfall from the 4 cents.—A. P

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 14.

Monsoon has been vigorous in West Central Provinces, strong in West Central India, South-east Rajputana, Berar and Malabar, and active in Assam, Bengal, east Central India Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Konkan.

Fairly widespread showers also occurred in Orissa, local showers in Bihar, west United Provinces, East and North Punjab and North Hyderabad, while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur and south-east Madras.

The following is the forecast until the evening of fifteenth. Monsoon will be strong in Assam, west United Provinces east Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat Konkan and Malabar and active in west Central Provinces, Berar and Bombay Deccan. Fairly widespread showers will occur in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and east United Provinces, local showers in east and north Punjab, east Central Provinces and Mysore, and a few falls in Orissa, south-west Madras and Tyderabad. A few dust or thunderstorms may also occur in west Rajputana, south-west Punjab and north-east frontier province.

Heavy rainfall warning. Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat, Kokan and Malabar during next forty-eight hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13/7/'40:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.029 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.7 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 88.9 deg. (3.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.3 deg. (0.5 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 181 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.72 inches

Total rainfall during the year 33.09 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13/7/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-40 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay: July 13.

Volkart Bros' Norwegian s s Hoegh Silverdawn of 4730 reg tons Capt D Arnsen arrived from Vancouver with general cargo.

SAILED

F F Campbell and Co's American s s Pres Garfield of 5917 reg tons, Capt. A. W. Aitken sailed for New York with passengers and general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: July 13.

95 cases ctn pce-goods; 55 b/s ctn fetns, 100 bags bricks; 72 D/bags cut nails; 352 c/s whisky; 37 single tyres; 40 dms tonnic acid; 1560 c/s beer; 65 c/s sewing ctn thread on reels; 30 c/s wln piecegoods; 161 pkgs copper wire; 48 c/s inculated cable; 88 c/s Brads and tacks; 60 c/s tobacco; 80 c/s cigarettes; 202 pcs San earthenware; 180 loose C I cisterns; 122 brls pitch; 35 c/s tinned herrings; 60 loose steel tubes pieces; 60 bags stl rivets; 40 loose C I valves; 166 pkgs machinery and parts; 24 c/s belt lacing; 176 dms dry Aniline dye;

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1940

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MR. ALEXANDER'S BROADCAST

Berlin Gambler's Last Throw

Britain Fully Prepared To Meet It

Closest Co-operation Between Admiralty And Air Ministry: Gentle Reminder To U. S.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, broadcasting to Canada and the United States said that the defences prepared on our beaches and elsewhere have revolutionised the position as to an attempted invasion of Britain.

"We have not been idle in preparing ourselves to meet the gambler's throw of an attempted invasion of our shores", said Mr. Alexander. "For obvious reasons I cannot speak in any detail of the measures taken against landings in this country, but I can say that the preparation of defences on our beaches and elsewhere has proceeded most effectively, and has revolutionised the position. In all these preparations, the Admiralty works on closest and happiest contact with the Air Ministry to ensure that we may have warning of enemy expeditions, and to destroy and drown them at sea."

THREATENED BLOCKADE.

As regards a blockade, Mr. Alexander continued: "In the face of an intensified attack—which could only be temporary and not sustained—the chances of a ship in British convoy being sunk were still only one in 681. This island was still the main seat of our war effort, and of prime importance was the base from which to seek out and destroy the enemy. With the loss of the French territories, Germany could be continuously assaulted only from aerodromes in the United Kingdom. Although in the last extremity we would fight on from our Dominions, the time required to win a final victory will be much shorter if we continued to hold these islands."

Mr. Alexander stated that in the last eight days the British Air Force and ground defences had brought down 90 enemy aircraft for certain, and probably 50 more.

REMINDER TO AMERICA.

To the United States, Mr. Alexander said: "I say, not only be of good cheer for our common ideals, but I say also in the words of your Paul Jone 'surrender, why, we are only beginning to fight'. I would nevertheless urge the great American nation to consider and recognise that the fight we wage to-day is as much a fight for the preservation of their national inheritance, born of the sacrifices evoked by such men as Jefferson and Lincoln, and of the principles involved in the Declaration of Independence, as it is a fight for the preservation and England's 'Green and Pleasant Land', of the Charter of Runnymede, of our Free Franchise and our Social Services and Standards".—Reuter.

ENEMY LIES WON'T PUT 'HOOD' OUT OF ACTION

LONDON, July 13.

It is authoritatively stated in London that H. M. S. "Hood" and H. M. S. "Ark Royal", which to-day's German and Italian broadcasts alleged to be out of action and in dock, were, neither of them, damaged during action in which they encountered machines of the Italian Air Force on July 9th.

The flag officer commanding British Forces in that action reports that though attacking planes scored some near misses, no direct hits were scored and no casualties incurred. On July 7th, German announcement that H. M. S. "Hood" had suffered such a heavy damage at Oran that she would be out of action for some time did not prevent the ship from fighting in action two days later. Similarly to-day's duplicate announcement will not prevent her from going into action again as soon as she is required to do so.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF 1908 CLASS TOTALS 322,597

LONDON, July 13

The provisional total of men who were registered to-day for military service—the 1908 class—was 322,597 of which only 1,649 were registered as conscientious objectors.—Reuter.

Heavy Enlistments For Australian Imperial Force

LONDON, July 13.

Enlistments for the Australian Imperial Force have been so heavy that more camps will be needed, according to the Sydney radio. New South Wales has enough men to provide "for three new divisions. Two thousand men are being added to the navy."—Reuter.

Visas To 13,000 Children By August 1

NEW YORK, July 14.

According to the "New York Times" a plan to grant visas to about 13,000 children by August 1 is included in the Washington announcement of the order permitting the entry of British children regardless of immigration quotas.

RED-TAPE ELIMINATED.

WASHINGTON.—The departments of State and Justice have unexpectedly eliminated red-tape, which is alleged to have hampered the efforts to bring British children to the United States and have jointly announced an order permitting their entry regardless of immigration quotas. It is announced that children under 16 will be admitted on visitors' visa, with the understanding that they return home on the termination of the hostilities.—Reuter.

"ASIATIC MONROE DOCTRINE"

Chian-Kai-Shek's Repudiation: Plea For Collective Security

LONDON, July 13

A repudiation of the "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine," expounded recently by Mr. Arita, and a faith in the United States' opposition to Japanese aggression were voiced by Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in his closing address at the seventh plenary session of the Central Executive Advisory Committee of Kuomintang.

He added: While the Monroe Doctrine might be practicable for the American Continent, "in modern times a permanent establishment of world peace requires conceptions extending beyond arrangements of a local and partial nature, and their replacement by the broader idea of oganisation for collective security among the nations of the world."—Reuter.

TURKISH REPLY TO NAZI INTRIGUES

Significant Omission In German Reports

LONDON, July 14.

Prominence is given in the press to the speech delivered yesterday in Turkish Parliament which, in informed circles in London, is regarded as revealing the fact that recent German intrigues have entirely failed in their purpose.

A significant omission from the German wireless reports of the speech of Dr. Saydams pointed remarks which constituted a direct reply to efforts of the German Ambassador to secure the resignation of Turkish Foreign Minister and to disturb relations between Russia and Turkey is noted.—B.O.W.

NEW AWARDS FOR FORCES IN BURMA

LONDON, July 13.

One of the results of the separation of Burma from India was that members of Armed forces in Burma, ceased to be eligible for Indian Decorations. New Awards —Order of Burma and Burma Gallantry Medal—have been initiated and have received His Majesty's approval. The Order of Burma is for award to Governors, Commissioned Officers of Burma, Armed Frontier Forces and Burma Military Police for long faithful honourable service. The Gallantry Medal is for Members of Armed Forces in Burma for acts of gallantry and is open for all ranks.—Reuter.

Evacuation Of Czechoslovak Army Concludes

LONDON, July 13

The last transport of Czechoslovak soldiers has arrived in great Britain led by Commander-in-Chief, General Inor, who directed the operations of the Czechoslovak army in France. The evacuation of Czechoslovak army has thus been successfully concluded without loss of men or material.—Reuter.

SIX INDIANS FOR I. C. S.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 13.

It is understood that on the recommendation of the Selection Board which is to meet in London this month, six Indians will be appointed I. C. S.

It has already been announced no regular competitive examination will be held this year owing to the war and instead appointments will be made through the Selection Board. Information here shows that training of I. C. S., probationers now in England is practically over. They are due, to return to India shortly.

The question of arrangements to be made for training of probationers who were successful on the last Delhi examination is still under consideration.

SMALL SURPLUS FOR MYSORE

Final Budget Figures For 1940-41

BANGALORE, July 11.

The Mysore Government Gazette issued to-day publishes the final budget figures for 1940/41 as passed by the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Government has decided to increase the provision for rural reconstruction by Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 30,000 for Malnad and the remainder for the Maidan villages of the State).

The estimates with the above modification were presented to the Legislative Council and passed.

The sanctioned estimates for the year 1940/41 as they finally stand provide for a revenue of Rs. 4,39,06,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,38,61,000, thus recording a small surplus of Rs. 45,000.—A. P.

VICEROY'S MONSOON TOUR PROGRAMME

SIMLA, July 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on his Monsoon tour on July 21. His Excellency will first visit New Delhi, where he will be joined by Her Excellency on July 24.

Their Excellencies will then proceed to Madras accompanied by the Lady Joan Hope, the Lady Doreen Hope and the Personal Staff.

Whilst His Excellency is in Madras, Her Excellency will visit Ootacamund. Returning from Madras via Ootacamund, His Excellency will visit Poona and Bombay, arriving at Simla on August 20.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Raja of Awagarh has sent a letter to the Secretary, Jat Pat Torak Mandal, requesting him to send preachers to carry on the "No Caste Census Campaign" in his State. The Mandal is sending a preaching party.—United Press.

A.I.C.C. SESSION

M.P.C.C.'s Arrangements For Members For Board & Lodging

POONA, July 13.

The Publicity Secretary to the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C., in a notification to the press, says: "The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has made arrangements for the lodging and boarding of the A. I. C. C. members coming to Poona for the A. I. C. C. session, free of charge.

"Vehicles at fixed moderate rates will be made available to the members from their place of residence to the Congress Bhuwan. Letters of invitation are being posted to the members individually. To facilitate the work of the Reception Committee the members are requested to intimate whether they are accepting the invitation, before July 20."—A. P.

OPPOSITION MOVE IN PUNJAB

Proposal To Release Politicals

LAHORE, July 13.

Sardar Sampuran Singh and Chowdhury Krishna Gopal Dutt, Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly have given notice of an amendment to the main resolution to be moved by the Premier, when the Assembly meets for a special session on July 15.

The amendment recommends to the Government to release all political leaders and workers, including five members of the Assembly who are detained without trial or, failing that, try them before an independent and open tribunal of Justice in a regular manner.

Regarding the Premier's motion to hold the session 'in camera', Chowdhury Krishna Gopal Dutt has given notice of an amendment which seeks a provision to the effect that the Government lays down before the House all information and evidence, oral and documentary, relating to detenus as also the notice served on Dr. Satyapal. The amendment further seeks another provision that the Assembly meets the next day in open session to discuss the repressive policy of the Punjab Government.—United Press.

Resolution Is Clear, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, July 14.

"The criticism is beyond the point. The resolution of the Congress Working Committee is clear on the subject", said Dr. Rajendra Prasad when his attention was drawn to the criticism that the resolution of the Congress Working Committee indicated that if the demand of the Congress was conceded, India would remain neutral as Eire.—United Press.

TEA STOCKS TO BE STRENGTHENED

LONDON, July 13.

The Ministry of Food has announced that tea stocks are to be strengthened by the addition of forty million pounds from Dutch East Indies.—Reuter.

League Need Have No Objection To Congress Demand

AZAD MUSLIMS SUPPORT DELHI DECISION

The Central Office of the All-Independent Muslims' Conference at Delhi, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"Events in the world and in India are moving with the rapidity of lightning. The problem of India's independence and the establishment of a National Government at the Centre and in the provinces has acquired an urgency which will brook no delay. The last resolution of the Congress Working Committee which has clarified the position of the Congress towards the establishment of a National Government and what may be summed up as India's war effort should be welcomed by all the parties concerned and by the Muslim Nationalists as a definite step towards realism. Those who do not wish to find excuses for postponing the consummation indicated by the Congress find it crystal clear that nothing is farther from the Congress Working Committee's thoughts than the establishment of Congress Raj at this critical hour. They have foreshadowed a Provisional Government of a composite character in which there should be room for all those who wish to unite and assume the supreme control of a responsible government to build up India's defence. Only a Government of this character can be truly national and not a Government in which any one party should be the sole dictator. At a time of emergency which confronts the country a political coalition of this character is obviously the first need.

"Those who swear by Dominion Status and the Statute of Westminster should not find it difficult to support the Congress Working Committee's demand for a declaration of complete independence. The practical demonstration of the kind of independence which a Dominion may exercise should not militate against such a declaration of independence. If the country is declared free, though the constitutional frame may take some time to assume the final shape, even through a provisional National Government India can and India is bound to act as a faithful ally of Britain in distress. Such a declaration is absolutely essential to release the national forces and enthusiasm necessary for a colossal effort which is the need of the moment. Stop-gap coalitions of semi-popular parties may be available to the British representatives in India, but it is perfectly obvious that if popular parties are not persuaded to co-operate, no war effort made under instructions from Simla can ever be adequate. If, on the other hand, the country is provided with a national motive the loss of France as an ally can easily be covered by the friendship of India, with ten times the resources of France in men and materials. This is the significance of the last resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed at Delhi.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND

"It is a thousand pities that the President of the League continues to harp on his impossible demand for India's division. Whom the President of the League represents in respect of this demand is impossible to conceive. Not one of the Muslim majority provinces has supported this demand and the declared attitude of the Government of the provinces of Bengal, Punjab, Sind and N.-W.F.P. is clearly and firmly opposed to this demand. Moreover, the differences of opinion which have arisen between the President, the Working Committee of the League and the Government of the Muslim majority provinces and their supporters have made it clear that the claim of the President of the League to represent a large body of Muslims in India is an obvious overstatement. On the other hand, Muslim nationalists can safely claim that they represent a very large section of Muslim opinion.

SHIRKING THE ISSUE

"Any attempt at this stage in Government quarters to shirk the clear issue raised by the Congress will bear no other interpretation than that the British representatives in India are not inclined to recognize the country's undeniable right to govern itself, even when such a recognition promises to secure India's friendship and assistance in the prosecution of England's defensive war. It will be a tragedy if this opportunity is allowed to lapse."

In Reply To Azad

JINNAH'S LAPSE OF DECENCY

Asaf Ali Warns League: Door For Negotiation Closed On Fuhrer

NEW DELHI, July 13.

Characterising Mr. Jinnah's reply to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as a "tragic and wanton lapse of decency," Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) says it will be deplored by all.

"It shows," he adds, "that he is becoming keenly conscious of the lost ground and wants to carry conviction to himself by abusing others. It is now clear that Mr. Jinnah is the only irreconcilable factor of the Indian political situation and it is now for the elements of political sagacity in the League to decide how much longer they can afford to tolerate the impossible situation he desires to perpetuate.

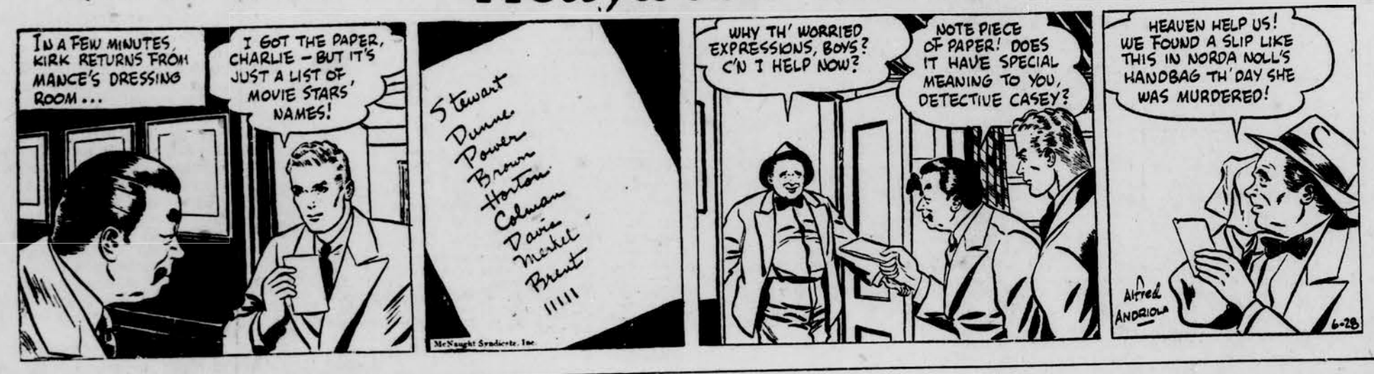
Pointing out that none has striven harder than Maulana Azad to build a bridge between the Congress and the League, Mr. Asaf Ali says that once again a friendly approach was made and Mr. Jinnah has not merely spurned it but has added gratuitous insult to injury. He has thus banged the door of negotiations for ever and never again shall it be opened to him, though I hope it will remain open to the League."

Mr. Asaf Ali concludes: "If the League does not reassert its democratic character through its Council at an early date, it will soon rule itself out of public life altogether."—A.P.

Exploits Of Charlie Chan

Hollywood Murder

By Alfred Andriola


IN A FEW MINUTES, KIRK RETURNS FROM MANCE'S DRESSING ROOM...
I GOT THE PAPER, CHARLIE — BUT IT'S JUST A LIST OF MOVIE STARS' NAMES!
Stewart
Dunne
Power
Brown
Horton
Coleman
Davis
Merkel
Brent
WHY TH' WORRIED EXPRESSIONS, BOYS? C'N I HELP NOW?
NOTE PIECE OF PAPER! DOES IT HAVE SPECIAL MEANING TO YOU, DETECTIVE CASEY?
HEAVEN HELP US! WE FOUND A SLIP LIKE THIS IN NORDA NOLL'S HANDBAG TH' DAY SHE WAS MURDERED!
Alfred Andriola
6-28

FEDERATION CHIEFS TO MEET RAILWAY BOARD

SIMLA, July 12.

A Press Communique says:—

As arranged at a meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the 4th of April 1940, the Chief Commissioner of Railways and the Financial Commissioner of Railways will meet Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Federation, and Mr. S. Guruswami, the General Secretary, with two other representatives of the Federation, in Bombay on Wednesday, the 31st of July, 1940, to discuss the extension of the State Railway Provident Fund benefits to categories of railway employees, who are not already subscribers to that fund.—A. P.

London Money Market

HIGH RECORD IN NOTE CIRCULATION

'Peak Was About Reached'

LONDON, July 13

On the Money Market the note circulation registered a further high record at 610.4 millions, but the opinion was widely expressed that the peak was about reached.

Sixty-five million sterling Treasury Bills were offered and allotted at the average rate of £1 and 4.97 pence, which fractionally favours the Treasury.

Keen competition caused the Market Syndicate to receive only 48 per cent on its application.

Wall Street closed steady.—Reuter.

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